

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62,09

1756



CACTUS PETE

5440 VALLEY BLVD.

LOS ANGELES 32, CALIFORNIA

CATALOGUE NUMBER THREE

Price 25c



5440 Valley Blvd., Los Angeles 32, Calif.

CATALOGUE NUMBER THREE—1950

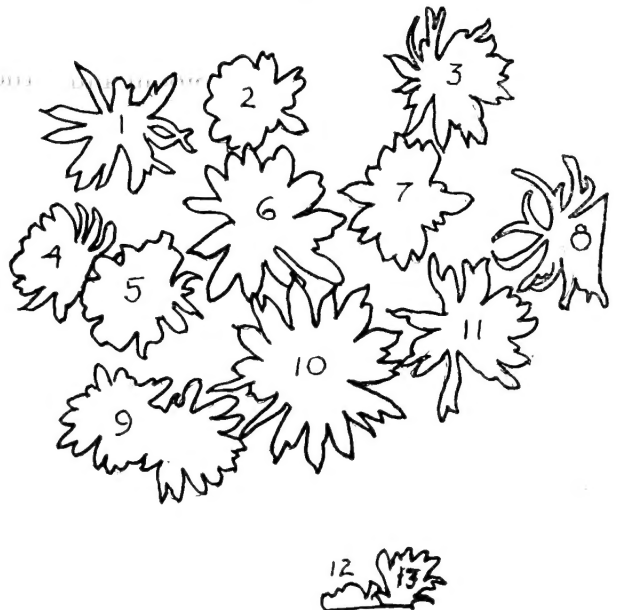
VISITORS INVITED . . . Due to the fact that our main business is the wholesale of cactus to the Chain Store Trade, our nursery is generally open by appointment only. Visitors are welcome at our Los Angeles plant any time, if they will first call CA 1-2290 and make an appointment. Out of town visitors should write us ahead of time so that we may answer them if we are not going to be in Los Angeles at the time they desire to come.

April 15 to June 15 is a delightful time to visit our "Jungle Gardens"—approximately 800 varieties of the "Orchid Cactus" are in bloom at that time, from the small basket, or corsage, type to huge flowers of dinner-plate size. During this time our gardens are open daily to the public and approximately 50,000 people visit our shows each year, during these two months. This time is devoted to you and your needs. We have a competent staff which is always glad to help you with your problems or selection of new varieties. They are glad to answer your questions and to help you identify your plants.

The month of May is the very peak of the blooming season for the "Orchid Cactus" and, at this time, for six weeks, sometimes longer, we usually carry on two Flower Shows; one at a large downtown store, and one at our Los Angeles nursery. Since these exhibits attract thousands of people, they keep us extremely busy, so much so, in fact, that we are seldom able to fill all the mail orders which arrive during that time, therefore all unfilled orders are put on file and are shipped out, in the order received, just as soon as we can possibly do so. Please bear with us, if you do not seem to receive your order promptly for we will fill it at the first possible moment . . . sometimes we just do seem to be "swamped under," but rest assured, you will certainly receive your order, in due time.

Key to Orchid Cacti shown on front cover

- (1) **Gertrude Hay*, burnt red, salmon and cerise; (2) **Jezebel*, flaming scarlet; (3) **Buttercup*, cream and yellow; (4) **Ruby Cup*, fire red and cerise; (5) **Cameo*, silvery salmon-pink; (6) **Phantom*, glowing white; (7) **Belleza*, salmony pink with red throat; (8) **Bali*, rich red; (9) **Flor del Sol*, henna-red; (10) **Monarch*, deep red and neon-purple; (11) **London Fog*, smoky pink; (12) **Trixie*, basket type, burnt orange; (13) **Token*, clear pink.



A HISTORY OF CACTUS PETE (BERT P. VINKEMULDER)

As presented by "The Missus" to the Epiphyllum Society of America

Our first introduction to the "Orchid Cactus" must have been in about 1928 or 1929. We had given up our Gift Shop and started in what we felt was a much more interesting line. We had established a small Cactus Nursery on Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles. It was in "Depression Days" and no one had much money to spend for luxuries and so we were not much surprised when, one day, a customer came to us, saying that she would like to have some cactus for her out-door gardens, but could not afford them. However, she told us, she did have some plants which she called "Phyllocactus." These had lovely flowers, she said, and, noting that we did not have any, she wondered if we would consider trading plants with her. In those days everyone traded . . . honey, eggs, rabbits—anything that could be used. We were regular "Horse Traders" when it came to that, and so we told her to bring us a few (sight unseen) and we would try them.

The plants she brought us looked pretty disappointing (in our estimation). They were semi-dormant and really looked rather sad to us, but we kept our word. There were three of them, no names, but they later proved to be what are now called Gloria, Scarlet Giant and Padre. Pete was not very enthused with these sad-looking plants, so he said, rather emphatically, that I could have the things but NO MORE TRADING!!! We still had not seen the flowers but what could these dried-up things have which could possibly compare with the desert beauties which were our specialty?

One day this customer came back. She told us that her plants were starting to bloom and she invited us to come to her house to see them. We did! Such a sight! We will never forget it!

She had been collecting them for some time and she had quite large plants. One plant of Padre had grown up the side of her lath-house and she had trained it across the underside of the roof, along with a large and very dense "asparagus fern" which almost covered it. Padre was in full bloom and, with its gay flowers surrounded by and peeping out of the soft fern, it was a heavenly sight . . . it truly took our breath away! She also had great hanging baskets of what was then known as Nopaloxchia Phyllanthoides, later

as John Morley and now as Rosetta. Needless to say, we were SOLD on the plants right then and there!

Our own plants began to bloom and our customers were more than intrigued. Like ourselves, most people had never seen such flowers. We sold cuttings . . . full sized stems (we called them leaves in those days) for 25c each.

The following year, we had the opportunity to purchase a very complete collection of "Phyllocactus" from a German Florist. He had brought his plants, as cuttings, in his trunk, when he came to America. The collection was quite old and well taken care of, but the "Phyllos" had only been a hobby with him and he wished to use his greenhouses for commercial propagation of ferns and begonias. This purchase brought us some very fine varieties, and, added to our other plants, we now felt that we had enough stock that we could wholesale part of them through the Chain Stores (to whom we already sold small cactus). We soon found that we must raise our prices and shorten our cuttings if we were going to have any plants left.

The man from whom we purchased this last group of plants did not know the woman who had first introduced us to them, and from whom we had formed most of our original collection. Each person had obtained their plants from entirely different sources and yet both of these people had the plants we now call "Rosetta" labeled Nop. Phyllanthoides. In May, of 1933, we entered a large blooming plant, obtained from this German collection, in the 5th Annual Show of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America. We entered our plant as Nop. phyllanthoides and won a First prize ribbon for it.

In June of 1933, we won several more ribbons with our Epiphyllums, in the First San Fernando Cactus and Succulent Show. This was the show at which Dr. A. D. Houghton, of San Fernando, introduced the now much disputed "Florence Houghton" and "Dr. Houghton." We had some varieties in our German collection which the good doctor did not have, so again we made some trades . . . among them, plants of his new originations. "Dr. Houghton" was what is now sold as "Kermicinus Magnus" (the original descriptions of "Ker. Magnus" describe it as an ALL

dark red flower . . . Kermicinus being derived from the name of a deep scarlet dye made by the cochineal insect, with no mention made in these early descriptions of any other coloring or of a two-tone, or two-color effect in the flower) "Florence Houghton" was quite similar, but with narrower petals and lighter color tones . . . pinker on the edges and softer orange in the mid-stripe.

At his death, the doctor's plants were mixed up and these names were given to other varieties, however, there are still many of the original plants of "Dr. Houghton" in cultivation . . . plants which were purchased direct from the doctor before his death. The original "Florence Houghton" was a rather weak plant and it does not seem to have survived in any of the local collections.

We soon moved to our present location on Valley Blvd., Los Angeles. We had very little space in our small cactus-house for plants which needed "storage" most of the year. We had an opportunity to rent some large lath-houses (quite near us) and so, for several years, we stored most of our Epis out there. Each year, when blooming season arrived, we sold our plants to the Chain Stores

and we soon found that what we thought was a fine collection, was not half adequate, so when we made our contact with a large Department Store, to make a yearly exhibit of "Orchid Cactus," we began to buy plants wherever we could find them, and through this one store, for eight years, we continued to sell our entire out-put, plus all we could buy.

All this time, we sold but few Epis at retail as we were personally in charge of our store exhibit and that took most of our time during the blooming season. We put out several Hektographed price lists on the plants because we began to have requests for them through the mail. In 1943 we put out our first real catalog. It was half cactus and half Epiphyllums. In 1947 we put out our first "Orchid Cactus" catalog, 32 pages devoted to them, and were we proud of it!

In 1947, we again went back to our first "selling spot," the Chain Stores, for, by so doing, we would be able to open our Nursery to the public during the height of the "Orchid Cactus" season and our Nursery is now visited by thousands each year at that time.



Display table—part of our yearly exhibit in a leading Department Store in down-town Los Angeles.



Espaliered plant grown in a glasshouse needs protection from glaring sun.

WHAT SHALL WE CALL OUR EPIPHYLLUM HYBRIDS?

Through the ages, botanists, horticulturists and even amateur hybridizers, have always tried to improve on the works of Old Mother Nature. The great cactus family has not escaped. The plants, themselves, are somewhat weird in form, but it was soon found that, at least in one particular group, great steps were being taken towards real beauty. It was noted that the *Epiphyllum*, which already produced lovely day or night blooming flowers, could be crossed with species of other genera to produce day blooming flowers with color. Inter-breeding by cross-pollination with *Hylocereus* and *Selenicereus*, both night blooming, produced larger flowers. Crossing with *Heliocereus*, or "Sun Cereus," produced a great color range of day blooming hybrids. Earliest hybridizers claimed to also use the *Aporocactus*—"Rat Tail," the *Zygocactus*—"Christmas Cactus," and the *Echinopsis*—"Easter Lily Cactus" which is a small type of "Barrel Cactus," in crosses with *Hylocereus* or *Selenicereus*, either with or without the use of the *Epiphyllum*. We do not seem to have any of the results of such crosses here in America, therefore we presume that, here at least, these hybrids have been so interhybridized as to have lost their habit and form. Hybridists of today are using still other plants for crossing, such as the new *Chiapasia* hybrids.

The wondrous flowers produced by all these years of interbreeding have at last taken the public fancy by storm, but their great popularity has aroused a question. . . . What shall we call these lovely flowers with their strange parent-

hood? If these blooms had been the result of crossing *Epiphyllums* with *Epiphyllums*, they could still carry their parent's name, for a rose crossed with a rose is still a rose. So it is with a cabbage, but a rose crossed with a cabbage (if it could be done) would no longer be either a rose or a cabbage.

The name *Epiphyllum* is applied to a distinct group of plants with very definite characters . . . all true species. The *Epiphyllum* is an established genus of its own but these hybrids are mostly the result of crossing *Epiphyllums* with a variety of plants, sometimes seemingly entirely unrelated, but always from different genera, so we see they cannot truly be called *Epiphyllums* in the correct usage of the word. Thus we start out on a quest for a new name for our lovely pets.

First, we must search botanical history for a clue. We find that the name *Epiphyllum* was first used in 1689 by Hermann when he listed the name *Epiphyllum americanum* in "Par. Botavium Prodrumus." This work is so old that the original copies were written by hand—a true collector's item!

In 1753, Haworth used *Cactus phyllanthus* Linnaeus as a type species for his genus *Epiphyllum* in "Species Plantarum"—page 469.

The genus *Epiphyllum* was definitely recognized and established by Haworth in "Synonym Plant Succulentas"—page 197, in 1812, therein giving credit for the name to Hermann (1689)—thus; *Epiphyllum* (Hermann) Haworth.

Later, *Phyllocactus*—Link was erected as a

genus in "Handbook Erkenn Gewachse," Vol. II, page 10, in 1831, but the same *Cactus phyllanthus*—Linnaeus was used as the type species and this was nineteen years after the erection of the genus *Epiphyllum*—Haworth.

We also find that *Phyllocereus*—Miquel in the "Bulletin Science Physics Natural"—Neel, page 112, published in 1839 was also based upon the genus *Epiphyllum* of Haworth.

Botany is a science, and like any other science, it is governed by certain rules, which must be observed, whether we like them or not. If a man reads in a book that 2 and 2 makes five, and reading it there, he believes that it must be so, his belief will not alter the fact that 2 plus 2 actually make four. If a wild man in the jungle should be told that black is white and, in his uneducated mind he should continue to believe it, his belief, or the belief of his entire tribe, or his nation, would not make it so. Facts cannot be changed. It is the same with botany.

The Rules of Botanical Nomenclature, established by the International Congress of Botany, prohibit the use of generic names more than

once. Since this congress is recognized as the leading and only authority on botanical nomenclature throughout the entire world, its rules must stand. Thus it becomes impossible to consider the use of the words *Phyllocereus* or *Phyllocactus*, either in place of the word *Epiphyllum* for the genus (true species) because of already established precedence; or for the hybrids, due to previous usage in describing something entirely different (in fact to describe a genus, rather than a hybrid) *Phyllocereus* and *Phyllocactus* are now considered as synonyms of the word *Epiphyllum*.

Although the usage of the words *Phyllocereus* and *Phyllocactus* still persists, especially in Europe, it would seem that these names cannot be acceptable, for the fact of mere usage does not necessarily prove correctness.

It is entirely possible to name each individual hybrid according to its parentage, by using a part of each parent's name, as example, the incidence of a *Gasteria* crossed with an *Aloe*, which was named *Gastraloe*. Also the name might be indicated by such identification as



Jungle tree, covered with Bromeliads and Orchids, is typical home of the wild *Epiphyllums*.

Epi X Hylocereus, the X meaning crossed by, or hybridized with. These names would all be very technical and enlightening to the true botanist, but would have little or no meaning for the amateur who is interested primarily in the flower beauty. Since the Epiphyllums have crossed with so many different species and genera, this technical type of naming might lead to considerable confusion, due to the various names which would need to be established for each group of plants, which to the amateur and others would mostly all seem alike. It seems that no matter what the Epiphyllum cross may be, the Epiphyllum blood is the stronger of the two, so that the new hybrids will tend to favor their Epiphyllum parents in both bloom and plant growth with but slight leaning towards the other parent, whatever it may be. Even in the first generation of hybrids, so-called experts are not always able to tell from looks alone, just what the parents might be, and very often, the earlier hybrids were formed with no records kept as to their parentage, so that there would be scores of lovely horticultural varieties which could not be identified or placed under specialized name groups.

Further confusion is added by the fact that these individual hybrid strains are not kept pure, but are in turn cross-bred with other genera and other hybrids and soon their parentage is completely lost and no one particular name originally given to them, would still apply anyway, except perhaps the one name Epiphyllum Hybrid, which would always be true to some extent, and would avoid the ultimate confusion caused by giving each type of hybrid the specific name developed from its parentage.

Since it is not necessary for a hybrid to have a specific botanical name, we have yet another recourse. It does seem that a Common Name applied to such a varied group of plants would be a much simpler solution to this problem.

It seems that the only things that the offspring of these diversified parents, have in common are the facts that they are all cacti and mostly epiphytic and sub-tropical in habit. We cannot merely call them "Cactus." We need a name to show WHAT cactus they are.

There has already been established such a common name, a streamlined name with plenty of appeal, in use here in America for many years and now recognized not only in the United States, but commonly used in England, Australia, Canada, Mexico and other English speaking countries. This name is "ORCHID CACTUS" . . . certainly a most fitting name

for these varied hybrids with the epiphytic habits and tendencies of their parents, for these lovely flowers are truly the orchids of the entire cactus family and it does not seem that any other name could be more descriptive of these semi-tropical blooms, or more fitting . . . a name with a true "Sales Appeal," both suggestive and intriguing, as irresistible as the flowers themselves. "Orchid Cactus" is a name to be remembered without confusion, a name as simple and as beautiful as the flowers which bear it.

BROMELIADS

In the tropics, there are found many varieties and types of plants, growing under such similar circumstances as to recommend them for identical culture in our American gardens. Orchids, Epiphyllums, Rhipsalis and the epiphytic Bromeliads will be found luxuriantly growing together in their native aerial gardens, often all on the branches of the same tree. Orchids are the most tender of the group and generally will need special treatment. Rhipsalis enjoy the same care as do the Epiphyllums. The Bromeliads, however, are the "Toughies" of the group. They are the most adaptable and often great masses of them will live, in the wild, perched high in the branches of a dead tree where there is no foliage left to protect them. We have seen some of them happily clinging to the cracks of a telephone pole with no visible source of food or water. They make themselves perfectly at home, either in the air or on the ground.

Due to their adaptability, to the unusualness of their plant growth, and to the sheer beauty and long lasting qualities of their flowers, this group of plants is becoming increasingly popular. They are well suited to pot culture for either the house or patio. Their flowers are like nothing else on earth! Their coloring reminds one of the "Bird of Paradise" blossom. The long, graceful flower stem is covered with large scale-like bracts in gay colors, ranging from pink and salmon to vivid red. The actual flowers generally hang down in a shower from this sheath of bright bracts and they are always in contrasting colors. Some are chartreuse-green or bright green, some deep midnight blue or purple. Still others are in stripes of green and blue or one color tipped with another. The brilliance of their coloration is almost unbelievable. They flower irregularly and some one variety is in bloom almost every week of the year.

Their culture is simple for they like a light, loose soil and seem to do best when planted in pots which seem too small for them. They

grow magnificently when tucked into the sides of the wire baskets in which you may be growing your Orchid Cactus, fuchsias or even ferns. These decorative plants are marvelous hanging basket subjects and often proceed to grow right on over the edge of their pot, and on down its sides. They may even be grown like orchids on pieces of old bark or semi-decayed wood, if the air around them is humid enough, that is, such as would be found in a glasshouse or fuchsia garden. The Bromeliads are true air plants.

One of the peculiarities of this group is their ability to hold water in the very heart of the plant itself. Each plant will actually hold enough water that a few cut flowers, placed in them, will keep even better than in a vase. This is due to the plant's own chemical action, for this water storage is also the plant's feeding place and you will find that if you keep this "storage tank" filled, your plant will do best

with but little water at its roots. When growing wild, these plants derive but little, if any, food through their root system, or from the host upon which they cling. They depend almost entirely on the chemical action which takes place in their own leaf-cup of water. However, for greatest plant beauty, the leaves should be occasionally washed with a fine mist or spray of water.

You will find this group of plants to be very satisfactory as house plants, either kept small by being confined to small pots, or as large specimen plants when given more space in which to grow. Their gay flowers will intrigue your friends and the simple care of these extraordinary plants will give you unending pleasure and a feeling of pride in the possession of such unique but beautiful plants.

RHIPSALIS

Rhipsalis are found in the jungles and rain forests of tropical North and South America. Most of this family are true epiphytes, growing perched in trees and gaining their sustenance from the accumulated debris of leaves, etc., caught in the branches of the jungle giants.

Rhipsalis have no leaves, in the sense that most of us visualize leaves, but they are composed of numerous small stems and branches. The plant forms are many and varied—no two alike, but each one just as beautiful as any of the others. The plants are graceful and airy looking. Many grow interesting showers of air roots on their stems. All are fine pot plants and many are lovely as basket plants or trained up on tiny wire trellises.

The flowers are quite small, but more than make up for their size by their great abundance. Plants seem actually frosted with their small, fuzzy-looking flowers and the jewel-like fruits which follow are often shining white, suggestive of the Mistletoe berries, or even bright red, like tiny Christmas candies.

Their requirements are simple—a loose, loamy soil, good drainage and a medium amount of water and sunshine. Their dainty forms are both unique and beautiful. They do well with even the very minimum of care, but, like most plants, they will repay all the love and attention given them.

Several varieties of Rhipsalis combined to make an interesting hanging basket.



THE ORCHID CACTUS—ITS HISTORY

Many centuries ago, in some remote geological age, when the world was new, when the glacial era had passed and while the Americas were still a steaming jungle, somewhere from out of the mists and chaos of this antiquity, somewhere among the newly forming wonders of nature, there was created a new type of plant life which was to have a most unique history. This was the first true Cactus.

It is thought that perhaps this first cactus originated in South America, or even on the Lost Island of Atlantis. To the best of present day knowledge, this first cactus had leaves similar to those of the citrus trees of to-day, flowers somewhat like a wild rose in form but with an orange-blossom fragrance, and they bore the spine-like armor of the cacti as we now know them.

Due to the changing factors of climate and even of soil, Mother Nature fought a terrific battle for survival of her favorites. Her own stubborn desire to protect and progeneate her own, forced this newly born genus of plants to migrate over an ever-widening area and as this original cactus invaded new regions, it altered its habits, its character and even its forms, for in that remote past, the only plants able to exist were those which could adapt themselves to this new life.

Slowly from out of these primeval forests there arose a complete series of plant genera, unrelated to the surrounding vegetation. From the subdivision of these genera, came the creation of entirely new forms, until down through the ages, were developed the many species of cacti that are now known.

The jungles slowly receded and sometimes left in their place only vast arid regions. These plants, although born of the jungle, had a peculiar ability to retain their own moisture for long periods of time. Eventually these lonely denizens of the barren expanse became the living symbols of our great American Deserts.

These cacti were the first to become well known to man. Because of the publicity given them, it was soon assumed that all cacti were desert plants, however, in an actual survey of all known cacti, it is probable that far less than half are actual desert dwellers. The majority would be found in the fields, the forests and the mountains.

Early European botanists, exploring the luxuriant jungles of the New World, in search of unusual botanical specimens, found wonder-

ous plants growing high in the jungle trees. These plants were strange indeed. They had the habits of the orchid. They hung pendant from high in the trees. Their flowers seemed to be borne directly from the ends of the "leaves." These plants produced huge white flowers, which bloomed mostly at night and which gave forth a lily-like fragrance.

Surprisingly, these plants proved to be genuine members of the cactus family. Thus man had completed the circle backwards and had found in its seemingly primeval form, the most magnificent flowering cacti in the world. Many other types of cacti were later found in the jungles but only a few found their way to Europe and apparently those flat "leaved," flower-bearing cacti held great interest for the botanist. In America we remained blissfully unaware of the beauty we were missing.

In 1812, the great botanist Haworth described this plant genus as *Epiphyllum* and gave a rather complete description of its first species as *Epiphyllum phyllanthus*. However, not much attention was paid to this and in 1831, the botanist Link described the genus as *Phyllocactus*, which name was generally accepted throughout the Old World.

Only a few of the wild species had been brought to the United States. These happened to be mostly night-blooming and were soon known as "Night Blooming Cereus" although they were actually far from being a true *Cereus*.

In the meantime, European botanists were intrigued by the size and fragrance of these new flowers. All they lacked was color and soon it was found that these plants could be cross-pollinated with some of the brighter hued cacti and thus, through hybridization, they introduced a new world of color.

In America, we were becoming more botanically minded. We became interested in these European hybrids, but only to the extent of importing them and thus enjoying their work. We knew little about these plants in those days. Botanical works, written in foreign languages, were both unavailable and not understandable to most people. Botanical terms were difficult to translate. Cuttings or plants, imported from Europe, arrived here in bad shape. No one seemed to know just how to grow them and much experimentation was necessary. Most of the early collectors were forced to graft their plants on sturdy cacti in order to make them live, for, as yet, we had not realized that these were true jungle plants.

In America, we had become acquainted with our own desert denizens. We had learned much about successfully growing them and, applying that knowledge, we were trying to give this new cactus the same treatment.

Soon we began to realize that this plant responded well to a little more shade, a little more water and, most unbelievable of all, it seemed to need added fertilizer. In the meantime, European botanical literature became more available. Some of our own scientists became interested in the plants and, at last, we realized that the original home of this cactus was not the desert but along the coast-line, in our own American jungle country.

The American botanists, Britton and Rose, began their research on these plants and in 1923, they re-established Haworth's original name of *Epiphyllum*, which actually held precedence over the name *Phyllocactus*. Thus, in America, we finally gave complete recognition to our own jungle-born cacti for the name *Epiphyllum* is now recognized throughout the entire world.

GROWING THE ORCHID CACTUS IN AMERICA

The *Epiphyllum*, native of the American jungles, was first given recognition in Europe. The hybrids which European botanists produced were of such a brilliant color range that they challenged our imagination. A few were imported to the United States and now we began to know and understand this immigrant which, with the help of man, had migrated back to us from Europe.

In California, the climate was most ideal, in fact, far superior to that of Europe where so much had already been accomplished. The hybrid *Epiphyllums* had taken the fancy of two very sincere and earnest gentlemen, Mr. H. M. Wegener of Los Angeles, and Dr. R. W. Poin-dexter of nearby Compton. They worked first with European imports, but were not long satisfied, for soon they had produced many original hybrids of their own.

Through their work, and that of Dr. A. D. Houghton of San Fernando, these hybrids were introduced to a flower-hungry public. Soon these Orchid Cacti, as the hybrids were now called, were grown in California on a large commercial scale and were shipped to all parts of the world. American-grown hybrids are equal to and often surpass those developed in Europe.

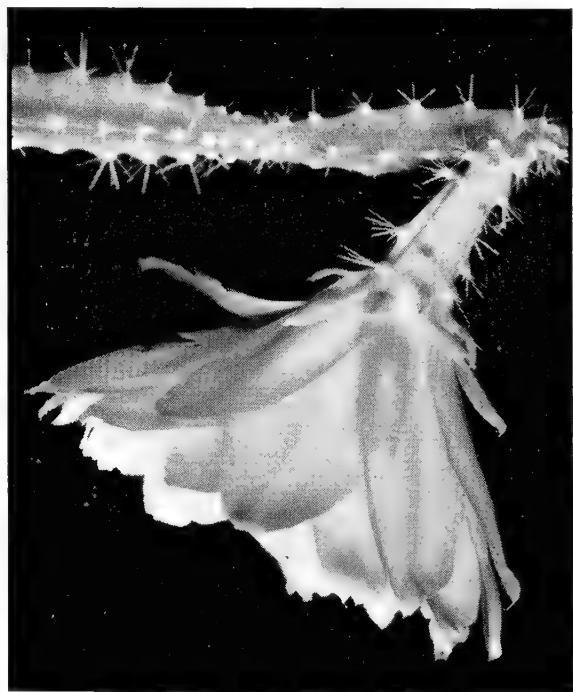
Only sixteen wild species of *Epiphyllum* are recognized but a complete list of Orchid Cacti, including both American and European, would

run well over 3,000 varieties. Flower sizes vary from two inches to perhaps ten inches across a single flower and the color range is complete except for a real blue, which is always lacking in the true cacti. Their lustrous texture and brilliant colors challenge the entire flower world.

Hybridizing and growing these cacti from seed is a long, patience-requiring process which few would care to undertake. Most of the plants grown from seed will be throw-backs to the parent plants, or the grandparents. Only a few will have outstanding flowers, and so the grower must discard countless plants. It often takes seven years for the first flower on a hybrid and then perhaps it will be exactly like its parent.

Once a worthwhile hybrid has been established, the propagation of that particular one is easy. Like many other cacti, the Orchid Cactus grows easily from a cutting. Flowers of plants thus grown will run true in color, shape and size. They will be exactly like those on the plant from which the cutting was taken.

They are unlike most tropical plants for, even though sorely neglected or given the very minimum of care, your Orchid Cactus, like your dog, will reward you most generously. Their beautiful flowers with their rainbow hues, will bring you just a bit closer to heaven itself, for they will make you feel that, at last, you have found the "Rainbow's End."



Heliocereus speciosus—one of the parents of the Orchid Cacti.

THE ORCHID CACTUS—ITS CULTURE

Reprint of an article by Mrs. Cactus Pete in Sunset Magazine

Epiphyllums are the orchids of the cactus family. Originally, there were but sixteen species, which grew wild in the jungles of Mexico, Central America, and the northern part of South America. These species were epiphytic, and grew in decayed trees or in clumps of moss. Many of them were found side by side with true orchids.

Epiphyllum hybridizers are working to achieve a greater color range, increased size of blooms, longer lasting flowers, and a longer blooming period.

During the past twenty years, the blooming period of Epiphyllums has been nearly doubled; there are now many plants that have a few scattered blooms the year around and masses of bloom during late April, May, and early June.

A few of the newer hybrids, when well cared for, have flowers 10 to 11 inches across. Some types have a lacquered, waxy appearance, while others are crepy and almost veil-like in texture.

As several of the original species possess night fragrance, this characteristic has been transmitted to some of the new varieties. The night fragrance is all the more surprising be-

cause the plants are completely lacking in fragrance during the day (except in the early morning).

A deep, rich, pure yellow Epiphyllum is another goal of hybridizers. Up to now, the yellows have been in the lighter tones.

BASKET ORCHID CACTI

The wild species are all quite large types, and most of the hybrids developed as a result of crosses with them have also been large-flowered. However, successful crosses have been made with a small-flowered pink species (*Nopalxochia phyllanthoides*). From the original hybrid of this species have been developed an entire series of "basket type cactus orchids" which are most adaptable for growing indoors. These types have smaller, longer lasting blooms that are excellent for corsages. Also, they are suitable for growing in limited spaces, are very free blooming, and tend to bloom twice a year. Their color range is extensive.

EPIPHYLLUM CULTURE

Epiphyllums require surprisingly little care and need not be grown in hothouses (except in frosty areas) although they are very adaptable to indoor culture.

SOIL MIXTURE

After much experimenting, we feel that the best soil mixture for the amateur grower to use in potting Epiphyllums is one of equal parts of good topsoil, leaf mold, and coarse building sand (fine sand often cakes), with a generous amount of charcoal or charred wood added.

This soil mixture will be adequate for the first year but, as the plants grow larger and use up the nutrients, some feeding will be necessary. A balanced commercial fertilizer (applied according to directions) or well-rotted manure (both steer and rabbit manures have given good results) may be used. Epiphyllums respond well to liquid fertilizers, but these must be applied more often. Dry fertilizers, on the other hand, may be applied before and after the blooming season, and will suffice for the entire year. An occasional change of diet to include a small amount of blood meal or bone meal is recommended by some growers.

If leaf mold cannot be obtained, it seems best to use equal parts of loam and gravel, or coarse sand, with a generous handful of well-rotted manure in the bottom of the container.



Conway's Giant flowering in a four-inch pot.

By the time the roots reach the manure, they are strong and well-established and there is no danger of their burning.

The use of peat moss by amateur growers is discouraged, as it holds excess moisture, and there is danger that plants will suffer from over-watering. Also, peat moss may tend to make the soil too acid and thus encourage root-rot.

CONTAINERS

Tests have proved that plants grown in tin cans or in wooden containers are stronger and have more and larger blooms than those grown in clay pots.

Plants grown in pots require about twice as much water, and the soil becomes hard and compact. This is detrimental to Epiphyllums, which should have a loose, airy root-run and perfect drainage.

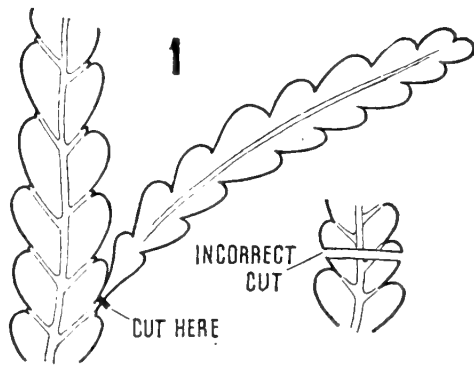
The soil in cans can be kept properly aerated by means of holes punched around the base of the can. If no holes are made in the bottom of the cans, the undersides will remain clean and free of sowbugs and slugs (a good method for many plants).

Benches made of heavy slats, spaced about an inch apart, also help to solve the pest problem, as insects cannot collect under the containers. Three inches of crushed rock spread over the ground surface of the lathhouse will practically eliminate snails, considered the worst enemy of orchid cactus.

Plants should be kept moist, but not wet, all through the blooming season. When the plants are not in bud, they may be sprayed overhead; otherwise, they should be carefully watered from below, as water on the buds causes them to drop.

WHERE TO GROW

Epiphyllums require sunshine, but will produce good blooms in complete shade if there is



(1) Cuttings 10-16 inches give quick bloom; some consider 6 to 8 inches better. Do not cut through unseen vein running from eyes to the center stem where new growth starts.

an abundance of reflected light, as from stucco walls or paved patio floors. If grown in too much heat, Epiphyllums will produce a mass of flowers all at once, and then do little more.

In warmer climates, Epiphyllums grow ideally in lathhouses, and it is a glorious sight to see a well-grown plant hanging in a tree (or from the roof of a lathhouse or greenhouse), with its flowers showering down to eye level. Plants so grown may be combined with asparagus fern which forms a soft green cushion for the orchid cactus.

Epiphyllums may easily be wintered in the north if they are kept dry throughout the coldest part of the winter. They can be wintered in a furnace-heated basement if they are kept dry and dormant. (Do not place near furnace.)

Plants being trained upright should not be allowed to become too dense at the base, as the crowded, innermost stems will produce but few blossoms. An upright plant may be forced to grow taller by allowing only a few branches to grow from the base of the plant. It does no harm to pinch out the tips of the new growth when the plants have grown to the desired height.

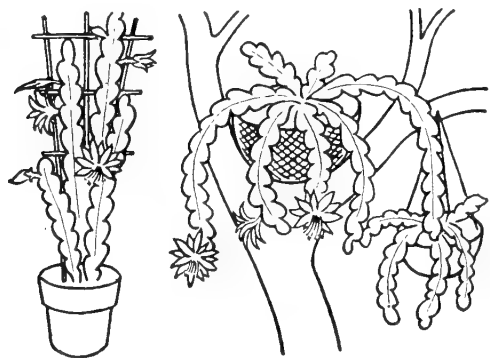
FRUITS

Not very many gardeners know that Epiphyllums produce fruits. Each variety bears a slightly different type of fruit with a different flavor. All are palatable, and some are delicious. Those which are bright red inside are especially attractive in fruit salads. All Epiphyllum fruits become very fragrant when ripe, and are highly valued for this quality. Birds favor them, too.

EPIPHYLLUMS IN THE NORTHWEST

Epiphyllums are not complete strangers to Northwest gardeners, many of whom are growing them successfully as house plants.

Herbert Williams, President of the Washing-



Epiphyllum trained on pot trellis. To grow in a tree, surround roots with compost, place them in wire frame, and fasten onto the tree.

ton Cactus Society, treats his plants a little differently from the average gardener. He sinks the pots in a flower border in summer, and brings them inside in the early fall. The plants are then kept in the basement, where the average temperature is about 50°, until they are about ready to bloom. When the buds show color, the pots are placed in a sunny window in his living room. When questioned about bud-drop and other difficulties with Epiphyllums, Mr. Williams stated that he considered over-watering and poor drainage the main reasons for failure in growing them.

CORSAGES

Few gardeners seem to realize that Epiphyllums are excellent for flower arrangements, and even fewer know that they make good corsage flowers. Florists' shops have used them to make exotic corsages.

The favorite variety for corsages is the Deutsche Kaiserin (or Empress), a basket type with delicate apple-blossom-pink flowers that are very long-lasting. From three to ten blossoms are used in a single corsage, and are often combined with gypsophila or a bit of fern.

Poinsettia, a brilliant red basket variety is also a favorite for corsages, especially in winter.

Large orchid cactus are used in the same way as true orchids, with one or two perfect blooms for a corsage.

Only freshly opened flowers should be used for cutting, in order that they may last as long as possible. When you wish to cut flowers for corsages or arrangements, go over the plants in the late afternoon, noting the buds that have begun to swell and are about to open. If a piece of thread is hung over the buds you wish to use, you can be sure which flowers opened last.

It is very important, when cutting flowers, to leave a small part of the flower attached to the mother plant. This section soon dries and falls off, leaving the plant undamaged. When blooms are constantly and carelessly removed from plants, the flower-bearing eyes become bruised and cannot produce new growth. If a section is left, the remaining eye (or bud) produces flowers year after year. As many as three blooms may come from the same eye at one time.

EPIPHYLLUM CUTTINGS

Hybrids must be grown from cuttings if you wish them to be true to color and type. If a large, fast-growing plant is desired, it is best to start cuttings in gallon cans, thus assuring ample space for expansion of the root system.

If quick blooming is desired, a crowded root-system is necessary, as root-bound plants bloom more profusely.

It usually takes two years before blooms are produced, although cuttings 12 or 18 inches long placed in quart cans will often give blooms the first season. However, it is best not to allow plants to flower until they are more mature.



Lovely corsage in pastel colors produced by combining two coral-pink flowers of *Deliciosa* and three pink and white flowers of the *Giant Empress*.

All cuttings should be left in a cool, shady place for one or two weeks before they are planted. A thick, juicy cutting needs to lie longer than a thinner, dry one. If dried too quickly, cuttings are apt to form a brittle scab that may later split open and become infected. A slowly dried cutting will have a very tough, rot-resistant scar-tissue.

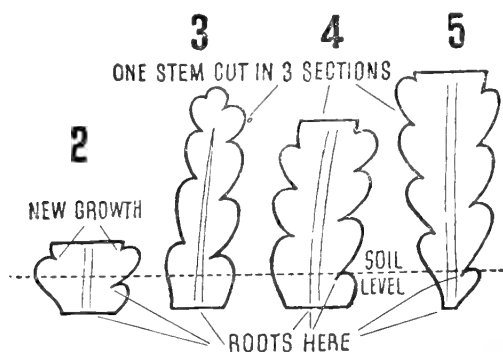
It is possible to save badly withered cuttings of choice varieties by planting them at once in very dry soil in a cool, shady place, and withholding water for at least two weeks. Start to water very sparingly, and keep the cutting on the dry side until it begins to get plumper. Placing withered cuttings in a solution of vitamin B¹ is also a helpful practice.

When making cuttings, choose the older growth, as it makes the strongest roots. A long cutting produces a stronger, faster-growing plant than a short cutting, as it has more substance. The first roots come directly from the woody core.

It is possible to start cuttings in water, but this is not advisable, as it produces a weak, watery root that may be injured easily or may rot. The strongest roots are formed when cuttings are started fairly dry and are kept dry for at least two months.

TRANSPLANTING

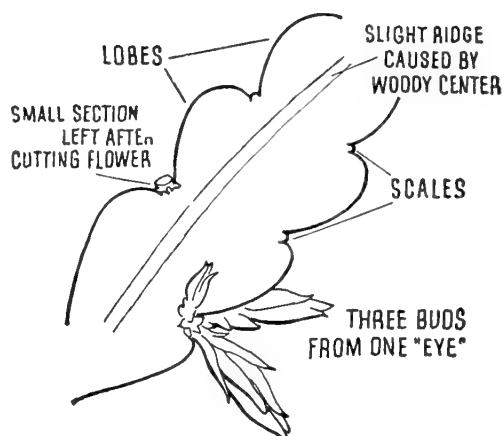
If you purchase small rooted plants, it is always safest to plant them in a perfectly dry



(2) Cutting with 3 eyes makes new plant; (3), (4), and (5) are pieces of one stem. Each makes a good plant. No. 5 makes strongest roots, new growth from top eyes, tall plant.

soil mixture, and to withhold water for at least three days. Then water the plant sparingly until it is re-established.

The soil around the roots of adult plants being transplanted should be completely dry. Remove the plant, divide it, and remove some of the old soil from around the roots. The plant may then be replanted in new soil, which



Scales between the lobes are all that is left of true leaf. Eye is hidden behind the scale.

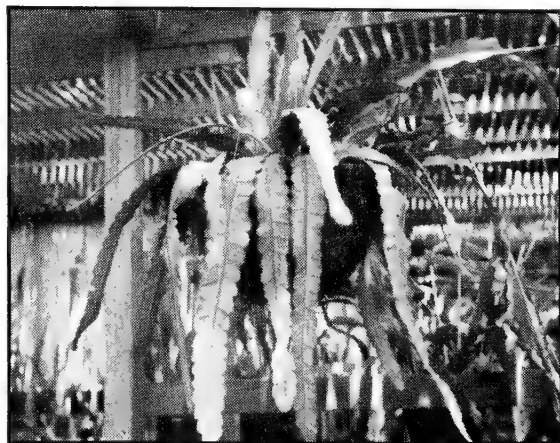
should also be dry. Withhold water for at least a week after transplanting or re-potting, then begin watering sparingly. Plants which are damp or watered at once may rot off at the base. A dry plant cannot rot. Quite frequently the best blooms are obtained from newly re-potted plants when they are put back in a pot of the same size in which they grew formerly.

EPIPHYLLUM TIPS

Some gardeners identify their Epiphyllums by writing the names directly on the leaves of the plants with a waterproof pencil or waterproof ink. Such writing often remains legible for a year or more.

Place your pots of Epiphyllums outside when the next rainstorm comes along. If the pots are properly drained, this is an effective way of leaching out deposits of alkali that have accumulated in the pots.

Be sure to keep old leaves cleared away from around Epiphyllums. Such debris offers a hiding place to snails (Epiphyllums' worst enemy) as well as to other pests.



Natural growing habit.

TROUBLE DEPARTMENT

PESTS . . . The "Orchid Cactus" are comparatively free of pests of any kind, but they do occasionally have scale or mealy bugs on them, the former being minute bodies under a scale-like covering the size of a pin head, the latter being woolly insects which are quite a bit larger and often move about. These are generally controlled by the use of any good oil-base spray, used according to directions on the label. This is fine for a large collection of plants or for a heavy infestation of the pests, however, the average fancier will find it much simpler to use common rubbing alcohol; to be applied with a soft brush or piece of absorbent cotton. The infected parts should be well saturated with alcohol. Do this in the cool of the day, never in the hot sunshine. Let the plant stand a few days, wash it off with a sharp spray of water from the garden hose and the dead scale, or mealy bugs, will fall off. This treatment should be repeated in about two weeks so as to take care of any young insects which might have escaped the first time.

ROOT ROT . . . Whenever root rot occurs it is generally due to your treatment of your plant. Too hot a fertilizer will burn the roots off. Too wet a soil becomes over-acid and causes root rot. This may be due to the use of peat moss, too much leaf mold or compost, too much fertilizer in your soil mixture, or too compact a soil or too poor drainage, as well as by over-watering. All of these things tend to make an over-acid soil, and any one of them may be the final straw which "breaks the camel's back." Over-acidity also causes spots and blemishes to appear on the branches of your plants. The only help for infected plants is new soil. The diseased parts must be cut away and in the case of actual root-rot, or burn, the stems will need to be cut off well above the spoiled portion, taking care that no trace of the infection still shows, particularly in the woody center stem. These cuttings must be dried and treated the same as any other cutting. If you have a tendency to over-water your plants, you will find that chunks of charcoal placed in the bottom of your containers in place of the usual gravel or broken pots, will be a great help to you. A little more sunshine will also help.

RESTING YOUR PLANTS . . . Plants are very human in many ways. You cannot expect the best from plants which are forced to grow the year around, even if your aim is solely to grow huge specimens. This is true of all types

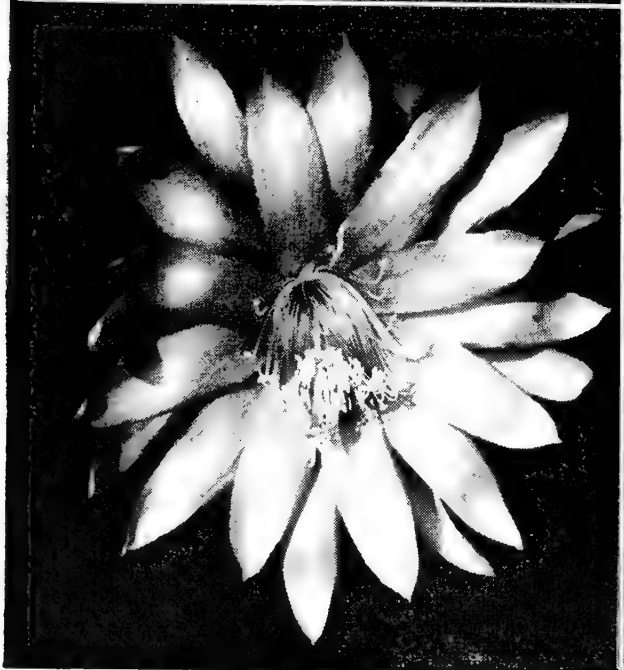
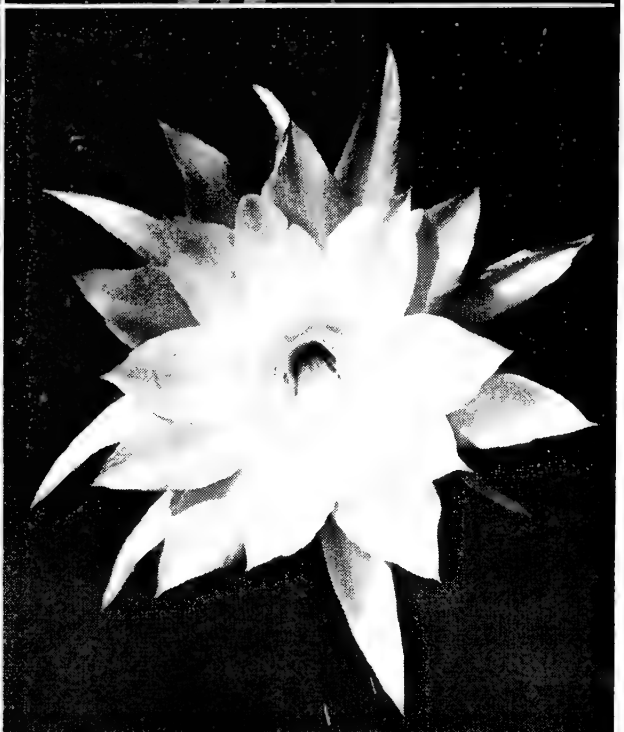
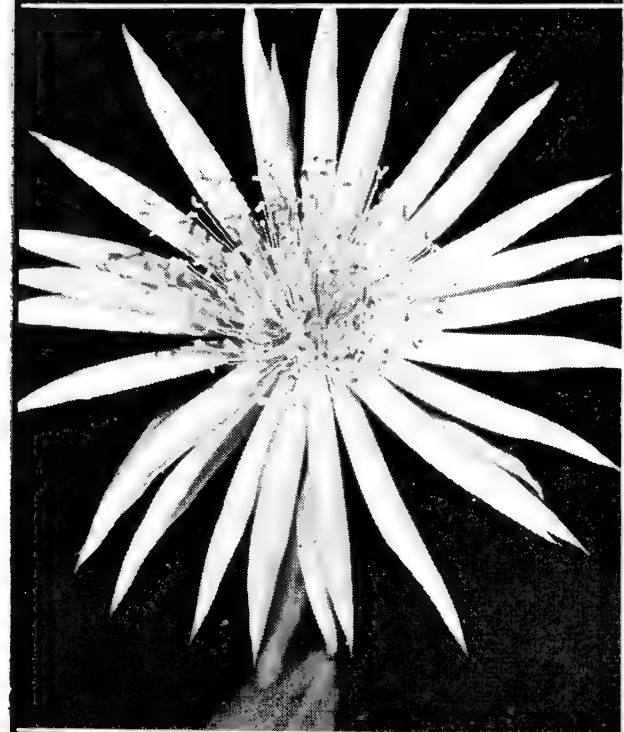
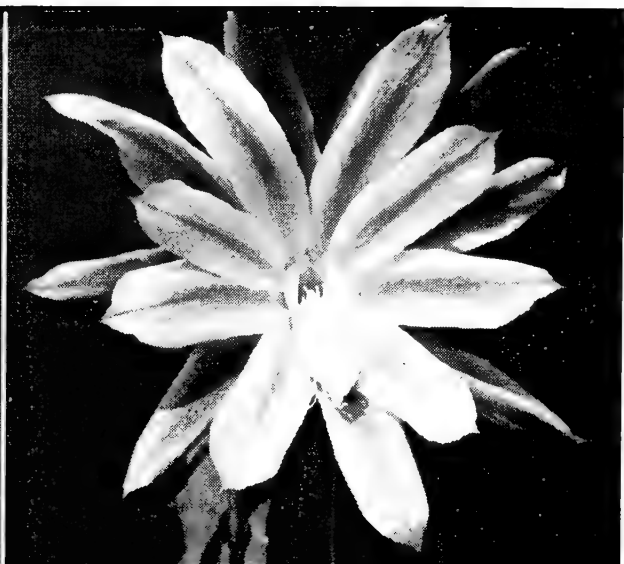
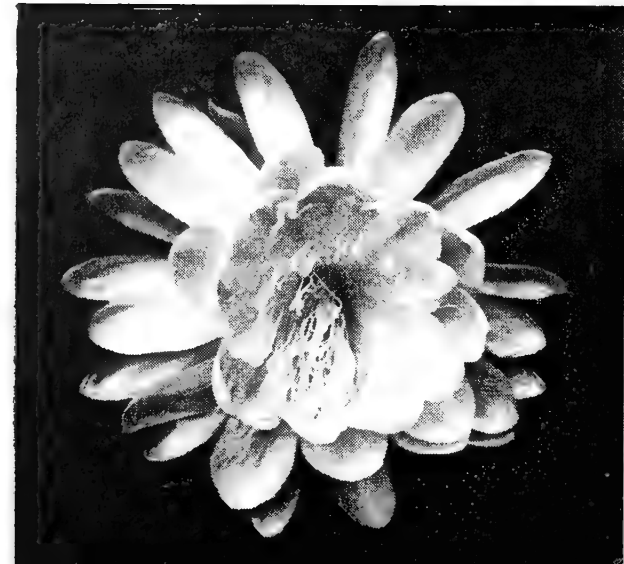
of plant life. The "Orchid Cactus" produces new growth even while blooming and they can be forced to grow throughout the entire year, however, when their work is well done, they deserve a rest and you will find that a rested plant will be much healthier and produce larger and better blooms. (Did you ever try working after a restless night? Didn't do so good did you?)

If your plants are well fertilized in early Spring and again in the early Fall, that will be enough if you are using a mulch of well-rotted fertilizer each time. If you use commercial fertilizer, you will apply small quantities a little more often. If you use liquid fertilizer, it should be used about half strength, twice a month, or full strength, according to directions on the bottle, probably once a month, during growing and blooming season. To rest your plants, you merely withhold fertilizer completely and begin to water sparingly. This is generally started in the late Fall, perhaps the middle of November, when the nights really begin to be cooler. The plants should be supplied with only enough water throughout the winter months to keep them from actually withering. This stops the un-seasonal growth and toughens up the branches so that the plant is not only less susceptible to disease, etc., but also to cold damage which is quite an item for those folk who must grow their plants in the colder climates where there is always the threat of frost damage. In very cold places, your plants may be wintered in the cellar, near the furnace, if they are kept really dry. Watering would cause pale, weak growth to develop.

PROBLEMS . . . If you have some special problem of your own which you cannot find a solution for, we hope you will feel free to write us about it. We are very busy people and it might take us a little time but we are always glad to be of service, whenever possible.

ORCHID CACTUS SEED—
Grow your own hybrids

1. ASSORTED seed, collected from our many hybrids—25c per packet.
2. SELECT seed, taken from our best varieties. The kind of seed we plant to produce our own beautiful hybrids—50c per packet.
3. SELECT BASKET type seed, taken from our best basket-type hybrids—50c per packet.



EXPLANATION: In this list, we are endeavoring to do something new, and wherever known to us, we have inserted the name of the originator just after the name of the hybrid; also, where known, we have inserted the year the variety was introduced, and, in the case of Mr. Curt Knebel, we have given his catalog numbers also, since many of his plants were originally imported by number only.

Many of the *Epiphyllum* flowers have a contrasting color at the base of the central, or inner, petals. This is generally called the "eye" of the flower, or when this coloration covers a large area, it is sometimes referred to as the "throat" of the flower.

IDENTIFICATION OF FLOWER FORMS . . . In this new list we have attempted to give a "Bird's Eye View" of the shape of each flower as we know this helps you somewhat in making your selection. It is difficult to give much descriptive matter in such limited space, so we have tried to select a single word which would describe each type of flower form. One cannot draw a distinct line of difference for each separate form, as each shape blends into the other and no two are actually alike. We have taken the three most distinctive forms and placed each variety of flower in the group which seems to most clearly describe it . . . sometimes one flower will actually fall into two different groups.

Everyone is familiar with the ordinary kitchen funnel. This well describes many of the flowers whose inner petals are rather straight and stiff, with but slight curve either inwards or outwards at the tips. Color Plate on back cover, key on page 47: figures 2 and 9 illustrate the typical funnel form, figure 8 being a wide open funnel form. A bell describes those flowers whose inner petals flare outwards at the tips, e.g. figure 12 for typical bell form and figure 5 for a wide open bell . . . there are but few of this type. The cup describes those flowers whose inner petals are cupped at the tips, seemingly somewhat turned inwards. This includes probably the greatest number of varieties. Figure 3, 4 and 11, typical cup shape. Figures 6, 7 and 10 are wide open cups. We use the terms "narrow," "open," "wide" or "wide open" to describe the spread of the central petals.

A few of the Night Blooming species have what we call a cart-wheel formation, their petals opening flat like a daisy. Unless otherwise stated, the back petals are more or less loosely formed around the inner ones, but, in some instances, they do form a stiff ray of petals which we call a "ray" or "saucer," e.g. figures 3 and 11 are "cup and saucer." When the outer petals are turned backwards so as to partially hide the flower tube, we call them "recurved."

The "eye" of the plant growth is the areole; that place from whence may grow the flower, the new growth, or sometimes the root. It is possible for all three to grow from the same "eye," though not at the same time. The part of the *Epiphyllum* often referred to as the "leaf" is not actually a leaf at all, but in reality a stem or branch, and should be so called.

The color we refer to as purple, is an iridescent color which ranges from cerise, through lavender, magenta and violet, to purple, and is almost indescribable in its beauty. It is almost electric and each person seems to see it as a different color—it actually changes color in different lights. It is sometimes called "electric blue" and is the nearest thing to a true blue in the entire cactus family.

Opposite page: Upper left—Typical double cup-form with saucer of back petals, found in Callander's Pfau, Montezuma and *Temptation. Upper right—Typical open funnel-form of *Hermosissimus*, genuine Dr. Houghton and *Rainbow Trail. Center left—Typical cart wheel formation of such night-blooming species as *Strictum*, *Stenopetalum* and *Guatemalense*. Center right—loose bell-form of basket types *Bohemienne*, *Fairy Princess and *Carol Lynn. Lower left—open cup-form of Sunburst, the inner petals having been turned back by photographer to catch beauty of throat of flower. Lower right—open bell-form of old favorite, *Vive Rouge*.

ORCHID CACTUS

Epiphyllum Hybrids

EPIPHYLLUMS are the orchids of the cactus family. With this group we also include the *Zygocactus* and the *Schlumbergias* as they take the same type of care and also have especially nice flowers. We include free instructions on the care of these plants with every order we ship.

PLEASE: Always give us at least a few second choices to select from. It might be that the variety you desire is in a dormant condition, or has bloomed too heavy to be good for cutting at the particular time that you order it. Sometimes, on the rarer sorts, the plants are cut too far back, and we could send you only a poor, small cut. Whenever that is the case, we must take it upon ourselves to substitute for you, rather than ship out inferior cuts, and when we must do this, we will always try to substitute something similar, or equally as good, so that we believe you will be well pleased.

TERMS: Cash with order. Postage prepaid in U.S.A. on all retail orders. **Foreign countries** please add 20% to cost of plants, to allow for extra packing and postage. Those living in California please do not forget the 3% sales tax.

No order accepted for less than \$1.50 due to cost of shipping.

PRICES: Quoted according to availability and rarity of plants. Upon request, we will furnish you with prices on blooming-size and specimen plants, if you state varieties desired (not on the rare ones, please). This catalog supercedes all previous price-lists and catalogs and it cancels out all former prices.

COMPLAINTS: All merchandise is in A-1 shape when it is selected for you at our gardens. If any plant is damaged in transit, complaints must be made to us, in writing, within 10 days after the buyer receives his purchase. Customers ordering plants to be shipped to freezing climates, do so at their own risk. We will pack such orders extra carefully, but we cannot guarantee against freezing.

ABBREVIATIONS OF ORIGINATORS'

NAMES. For convenience, and as a space saver, we have abbreviated the names of the following botanists, and hybridists thus:

Bhm—Beahm Gardens, hybridists

Bor—Bornemann, botanist

B & R—Britton and Rose, botanists

CK—Curt Knebel, hybridist

Cldg—Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens—hybridist

Cour—Courante, horticulturist

CP—Cactus Pete, hybridizer and collector

de C—de Candolle, botanist

Dr H—Dr A. D. Houghton, hybridist

Eich—Eichlam, botanist

ESA—Epiphyllum Society of America

For—Forster, botanist

Gae—Gaertner, botanist

Lem—Lemaire, botanist

Lin—Lindberg, botanist

Lof—Lofgren, botanist

Mac D—T. M. MacDougall, botanist

Mon—Theresa Monmonier, hybridist

Pfe—Pfeiffer, botanist

Poin—R. W. Poindexter, hybridist

Ru—C. L. Russel, hybridist

Ro—Rother, botanist

S-D—Salm-Dyck, botanist

Sch—Schumann, botanist

ST—Clarion Steele, hybridist

Sh—C. P. Sherfy, hybridist

Vel—Vellozo, botanist

Web—Weber, botanist

Weg—H. M. Wegener, hybridist

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS: Size of flowers is indicated by (S) small; (M) medium; (L) large; (XL) extra large; (XXL) extremely large. TYPE of plant by (B) basket, for plants which grow smaller and make fine hanging baskets; (C) corsage, for flowers that wear exceptionally well. These directly follow the name of the variety and its originator. Following the description: (XNP) means extra narrow petals; (F) stands for varieties having fragrance (mostly night-fragrance). Because of the suggestion of their sound, (X) always stands for extra, and (Y) for wide, (*) before names means our own origination. STD after a name means that this name has been accepted by ESA as a Standard Name.

SMALL BLOOMING-SIZE PLANTS—\$1.50 each. 7 for \$9.00 all different. Should bloom this year.

MEDIUM BLOOMING-SIZE PLANTS—\$2.50 each. 7 for \$15.00 all different. We highly recommend this size as these have already bloomed for us.

LARGE BLOOMING-SIZE PLANTS—\$3.50 to \$5.00 each. Free plant with purchase of six.
SPECIMEN-SIZE PLANTS—Many available.

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION NO. 1

6 for \$1.50

Beginner's Collection—six different varieties, all correctly labeled, specially selected by us to give the new beginner the maximum in sturdiness of plant growth and variation of flower form, size and color, at a minimum cost.

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION NO. 2

35c each, 7 for \$2.00

1. **Ackermannii**-Std (M) (C)—funnel form; salmon red with white stamens; extra free blooming, often flowering in winter.
2. **A. D. Houghton**-Std—see **Medalion** St.
3. **Adele Murietta**—see **Argus**.
4. **Agatha**-Std (L)—open funnel form; flower light rose-pink throughout; red throat; very early blooming; long period of bloom.
5. **Amber Queen**-Std (L)—cup shape; cherry-red with bright orange center stripe.
6. **Argus**-Std (L)—funnel form; late blooming; soft flesh-pink with red throat; plant strong; long period of bloom.
7. **Aurenticus Superbus**—several under this name; we refer it to **Gloria**-Std.
8. **Bella**-Std (M)—cup shape; very soft pink (XWP).
9. **Bohemienne**-Std (M) (B) (C)—a fine example of a good corsage flower, having petals so arranged as to appear very double, this flower lasts well and is of such soft coloration as to blend exceptionally with any combination; shades of softest flesh-pink on inner petals, toned to salmon-pink on outer petals; open bell shape.
10. **Camillo Schneider** CK "Phyllocereus" No 17 (L)—open funnel form; 3-angled branches; flowers rusty orange with an iridescent eye.
11. **Cantabile** Mon No 123 (L)—wide open funnel form; soft lavender-toned pink; blooms entire length of stem.
12. **Charm** Mon (L)—flat funnel form; silvery pink; formerly "Pink Charm."
13. **Colonel Kuhnrich**-Std CK No 17 (L)—same as **Oberst P. Man Kuhnrich** but shorter term used due to popular usage; open funnel form; unusual shaped flowers, having center petals considerably shorter than outer ones; inner petals edged with bright cerise; outer petals red with yellow-orange tones in center stripe.
14. **Cooperii**-Std (L) — "Bottom White;" blooms very late in the season; flowers of open funnel form with recurving back petals, form at base of plant; inner petals snow white; outer petals golden yellow and brown (F).
15. **Crenatum**-Std Lem 1845 (L)—a true species; cup shape with stiff ray of back petals; very long necked; white with cream back petals. This is the parent of many fine hybrids (F).
16. **Dante**-Std (L)—open cup form; orange-red with inner petals overcast with violet tones; 3-angled, erect plant (F).
17. **Deliciosa**-Std Bor (M) (B) (C)—funnel form; a large "Empress" type flower of a clear pink throughout; loosely formed flower; poor plant growth.
18. **Desert Sunrise**-Std (L)—"German No 5;" open cup form; similar to that of a water-lily; red outer petals; inner petals orange-red with iridescence (F).
19. **Deutsche Kaiserin**-Std (S) (B) (C)—better known as the "Empress;" most popular and smallest of the basket types; profuse flowering; blossoms funnel form, of an apple-blossom pink.
20. **Ebonite** Mon 1941 (L)—cup shape, red.
21. **Eleesa** Mon (M)—similar to **Padre** but smaller; light pink.
22. **Emperatrice** Mon (M)—cup shape; bright red with purple tinges; free-flowering.
23. **Empereur**—see **Argus**.
24. **Etinsolate** (L)—open cup, water-lily type flower, red with iridescence; erect 3-angled growth.
25. **Etoile de Contich** (L)—red and violet; open cup flower.



Fine specimen of Padre perfectly at home in a California palm tree.

26. **Fantasia** Cldg—see Franz Lehar CK No 20.

27. **Fasan Bor** (L)—cup shape; narrow dark red outer petals; inner petals red and orange.

28. **Fiesta-Std St** (L)—vigorous, flat stemmed plant; open cup form; outer petals scarlet, shading to orange center stripe; inner petals orange and red, bordered with violet (F).

29. **Francois Verhaert** (XL)—wide opening funnel form, orange-red throughout; free blooming.

30. **Franz Lehar-Std** CK No 20 (M) (C)—cup shape; soft bronze-purple with soft red outer petals.

31. **Fuchsia Ru**—see Desert Sunrise.

32. **Gardenia Mon 1941** (L)—deeply serrated, flat-stemmed plant; flower cup of white

with ray of yellow back petals (F).

33. **General Garibaldii**—see **Amber Queen**.

34. **Gloria-Std** (XL)—wide open funnel; wide petals; red-toned orange; very free blooming for size of flowers.

35. **Hans Rehm-Std** CK No 80 (L)—open cup form; most vivid, red and orange flower with a lovely lacquered appearance; thin, wavy plant growth; pretty in a basket.

36. **Hermosus** Weg (L)—cup shape; red flower with iridescent throat; heavy bloomer.

37. **Janet-Std** St. 1940 (L)—wide open funnel form with rich scarlet-red petals, very waxy and twisty; short, 3-angled growth.

38. **Karl Giesdorf-Std** CK "Phyllocereus" No 18 (XL)—wide open funnel form; all-over red-orange; lighter towards center; cerise edge on central petals; 3-angled, upright growth.

39. **Kubla Kahn**—see **Desert Sunrise**.

40. **Lady Irene-Std** Poin 1940 (L)—open funnel form; palest flesh-pink; crepe-like texture (XF).

41. **Latona-Std** (L)—cup shape; darkest rose; outer petals actually have considerable red tones; inner petals often clear cerise, but all-over tone is deep rose; free-flowering; early blooming.

42. **Lomita Ru**—see **Padre**.

43. **Lord, The**—see **Argus**.

44. **Magenta**—see **Scheherazade**.

45. **Mauvette Mon** (L)—cup shape; crepy petals of a pink-lavender, or mauve, tone; distinctive coloring.

46. **Medalion St** (L)—flat cup shape; red with iridescence on edge of central petals; often sold as **A. D. Houghton**.

47. **Obendorf Hassler**—similar to **Desert Sunrise**.

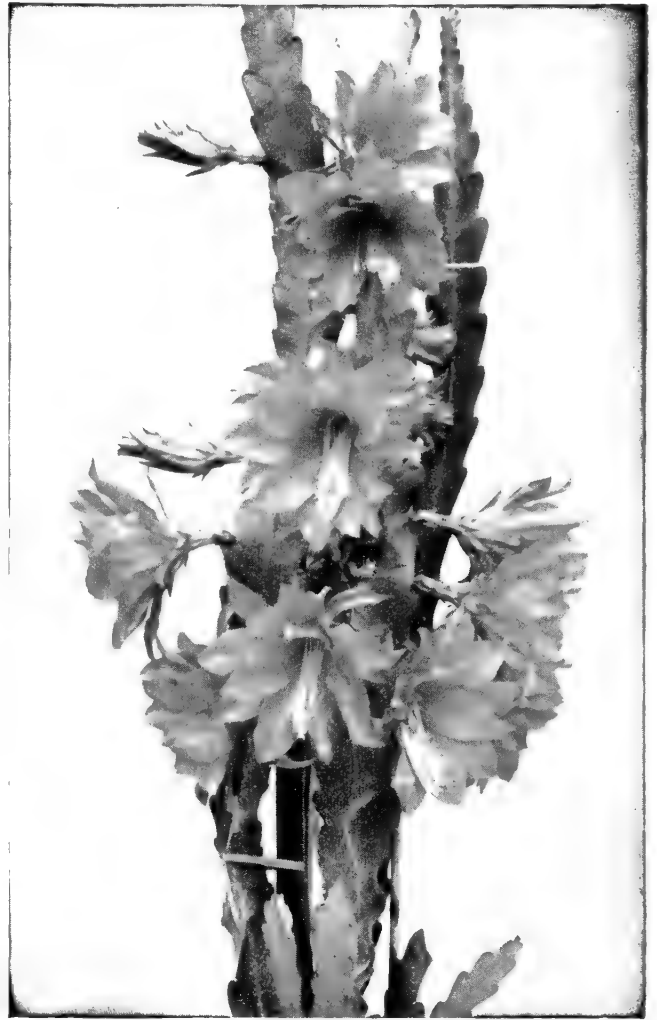
48. **Oberst P. Man Kuhnrich** CK No 17—see **Colonel Kuhnrich**.

49. **Padre-Std** Orpet (L)—funnel form with stiff ray of back petals; always the favorite pink due to its strong growth and great abundance of flowers; lovely clear pink; often blooms in winter, always an early bloomer (F).

50. **Peach Blow Orpet**—see **Agatha**.

51. **Pink Nymph-Std** (M) (C)—open bell formation; very double and ruffled; clear salmon-pink shaded with cerise; unusual coloration.

52. **Pink Pearl-Std** (M) (C)—probably the



Vive Rouge

old import **Delicatissima**; cup shape with curling back petals; very waxy; iridescent pink (F) (XNP).

53. **Red Wing Mon** 1941 (L)—cup and saucer shape; rusty red.

54. **Rochelle Giant Ru**—see **Amber Queen**.

55. **Roseate Ru**—see **Padre**.

56. **Roseum Superbum-Std** Labouret 1853 (L)—cup shape; softest shell-pink; lovely flower but poor plant growth.

57. **Rottkapchen** Haage (L)—"Red Cap," often called "Little Red Riding Hood;" open cup form; pure red; free blooming.

58. **Sacuntala-Std** (L)—bronze-salmon, overcast with cerise (XNP).

59. **Scarlet Giant-Std** St—After checking this one for years, we have come to the conclusion that there is little or no difference between this and the old import **Francois Verhaert** therefore we refer it to that name.

60. **Scheherazade-Std** Cldg (L)—formerly called "Magenta;" open cup and saucer form;

fine flowers of a clear bright pink with soft magenta tones; color deepens each day (F).

61. **Strictum-Std Lem 1854 (M)**—a true species having a double, flat, cart-wheel formation; a white night bloomer (F) (XNP).

62. **Sunset Orchid Ru**—see **Desert Sunrise**.

63. **Tulip St (L)**—semi-closed cup shape; looks like a tulip; deep, rich red; 3-angled plant growth (XYP).

64. **Vagabond**—similar to **Desert Sunrise**.

65. **Van Hoffinii**—similar to **Desert Sunrise**.

66. **Vive Rouge-Std Dr H (L)**—wide open funnel form; free-blooming; rich red with violet in throat and on tips of stamens.

67. **Viviana-Std St (XL)** open funnel form; deep red; early blooming; fast growing.

68. **Wanda-Std St (M)**—similar to **Mexicanum** in shape and color but a smaller flower; open funnel form; salmon shaded, coral-pink (XNP).

69. **Wrayii-Std (L)**—cup and saucer form; creamy white with lovely yellow back petals; often sold as yellow (F).

70. **Young Nun Cldg (L)**—cup and saucer form; white with yellow and tan back petals (F).

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION NO. 3

50c each, 7 for \$3.00

1. **Admiral Togo Weg (XL)**—robust plant with wide, twisty stems; cup and saucer form; flowers waxy, white; yellow back petals (F).

2. **Adonis-Std (L)**—wide open funnel form; soft pink with rose eye.

3. **Antwerpia-Std (XL)**—cup form with recurved back petals; soft old-rose throughout entire flower; strong reddish plant growth.

4. **Artista Mon (XL)**—open funnel form; buff-orange; broad inner petals.

5. **Audrey Ru**—see **Conway Giant**

6. **Belgian Pfau-Std de Laet (L)**—"Belgian Peacock;" cup and saucer shape; rich red outer petals; inner petals red, edged with purple, toned to white on edges (F).

7. **Bliss Mon 1941 (L)**—open cup; pastel orange.

8. **Buff Beauty St (L)**—formerly **Buff St.**; cup shape; soft salmon all-over color; buff center stripe with orange-red edges.

9. **Camillia**—see **Euphrosine**.

10. **C. A. Purpus**—an old import of a true species; sold under the name of **Kinchin-junga Cldg**.

11. **Carmen CK No 309 (M) (B)**—open cup shape; deep carmine-red.

12. **Cinderella Ru (M) (C)**—similar to old import **Delicatissima**; cup form; iridescent pink; red back petals; long lasting flower; very waxy; back petals recurve so as to nearly cover tube of flower (XNP) (F).

13. **Cleopatra-Std (L)**—open funnel shape; bronzy-pink; very dusky, almost brown in appearance.



One of the best known of the true species—*Epiphyllum oxypetalum* "Queen of the Night."

14. **Conway's Giant-Std** (XL)—best of English imports; cup shape; red outer petals; purple edges on inner petals; robust plant; fine bloomer.
15. **Corinne-Std Poin** (M) (B)—funnel form; coral-red; fine blooming basket type; poor plant growth.
16. **Crenatum Haagii** Haage (L)—cup and saucer; orange-red, edged with iridescence on central petals; plant growth has powdery coating, or "bloom."
17. **Dawn Mon** (L)—formerly **Pink Dawn Mon**; open funnel form; pale pink.
18. **Delicatissima** (M)—a very old variety, often found under other names; cup shape; petals very stiff and waxy; outer petals reflexed so as to cover tube of flower; lovely iridescent pink; reddish back petals; long lasting flower (F).
19. ***Delight** CP 1941 (L)—cup and saucer; variegated mutant of **Padre** (F).
20. **Dr Houghton Dr H** 1933 (XL)—original one now sold as **Kermesinus Magnus**; wide open funnel form; rich red with wide, purple margins on inner petals; buds commence to open at tip several days before flower opens.
21. **Dragon's Eye** Cldg (M)—funnel form; red with purple eye.
22. **Dream Mon** (L)—open funnel form; delicate pink.
23. **Dreer's Pfau Dreer** (XL)—**Dreer's "Peacock"**; open cup shape; lovely orange-red with violet throat; very full-petaled.
24. **Dubonnet** Ru—see **Conway's Giant**.
25. **Easter Morn Mon** 1941 (L)—semi-open cup form with fairly stiff ray of back petals; white with yellow back petals; strong grower (XF).
26. **Eden-Std Poin** (XL)—open cup shape; very fine white flower with lovely yellow back petals; free blooming; strong 3-angled growth.
27. **Erlauer Kind** CK "Phyllocereus" No 13 (L)—open cup form; center petals iridescent rose, shading to red on outer petals; stems 3-angled.
28. **Ernst Seyderhelm** CK No 16 (L)—wide open funnel form; salmon-orange.
29. **Euphrosine** (Euphorsyne-Nicolai) (M) (B) (C)—open bell form; very double; shell-pink to flesh-pink, shading to tan on outer petals; long lasting flowers, excellent for corsage work; stubby, 3-angled plant growth.
30. **Flamingo-Std St** (XL)—open funnel form with a long curving bird-like neck which is covered with large scales, suggestive of feathers; very distinctive shape; petals soft pastel orange, violet edged in throat.
31. **Flor del Sol-Std Cldg** (L)—open cup shape; burnt orange (XF) (XNP).
32. **Florence Houghton-Std Dr H** (L)—wide open cup shape; lavender-pink.
33. **Freidrich Boedecker** CK No 66 (L)—open cup form; bright orange, edged with scarlet, somewhat running to violet; same as "Tiger Bright."
34. **Gamut-Std St** (L)—cup and saucer shape; shades from deep red on outer petals to light pink on inner petals—the complete gamut of color (XNP).
35. **Garnet-Std** (L)—open cup form; garnet colored; 3-angled plant growth (XNP).
36. **Hermosissimus-Std Weg** (XL)—wide open funnel form; very fine red with wide purple margins on inner petals; free-blooming; tall growing.
37. **Hersis**—see **Kinchinjunga** Cldg.
38. **Hohenzollern** CK No 103 (L)—cup shape; soft orange (XNP).
39. **Inner Glow Mon** (M)—open funnel form; burnt red with dark red throat; loosely formed.
40. **Jenkinsonii-Std G Don** 1834 (XL)—recurved funnel form; rich, velvety red; extra wide petals with a feathered appearance (XYP).
41. **Johanna Attenhofer** CK No 37 (XL)—wide cup form; gleaming orange-red flowers with a bronze glint.
42. **John Morley**—see **Rosetta**.
43. **Kermacinus Magnus**—an old import; it would seem from original descriptions that this flower should be of an all-red color of the deep, rich red shade of the **Kermacinus** dye from which it derived its name; old descriptions do not mention this flower as having any of the purple which our present day so-called **Kermacinus Magnus** has, however, the latter checks exactly with the original **Dr Houghton** as introduced by the good Doctor himself, at the San Fernando Cactus show held in 1933, therefore we accept his name for it.
44. **Kinchinjunga-Std Cldg** (L)—name given to a true species in a collection of plants from B & R under name of **Stenopetalum**—C A



Marseillaise

Purpus; also found under name "**Hersis**;" vigorous plant, deeply lobed; flower oriental in appearance, suggestive of a lotus blossom; bell shaped with stiff ray of outer petals which curl back at tips; waxy white with yellow and rich brown back petals; sepals recurve from outer bud for several days before flower opens (XXF).

45. **Knebel's Rose**—see **Euphrosine**.

46. **Knebel No 27**.

47. **Knebel No 52**.

48. **Knebel No 71**.

49. **La Loma Ru**—see **Antwerpia**.

50. **Latifrons** Std Pfeiffer 1837—see **Oxy-petalum** de Candolle 1828.

51. **Lilacinus-St** (M)—cup shape; lilac-pink with satiny sheen.

52. **Lohengrin-Std** St (L)—cup shape; deep lavender-pink with rose center (XYP).

53. **Lotus Lantern** Cldg—see **Mexicanum**.

54. **Lynn Gilbert Weg**—pink, see **Euphrosine**.

55. **Lynn Gilbert Weg**—cup and saucer; red with purple on inner petals (F).

56. **Madam de Laet-Std**—see **Madam William de Laet**.

57. **Madam William de Laet** (B) (C) (M)—often called **Wm de Laet**; cup and saucer shape; exquisite flower in brilliant, lacquered red, very dark, overcast with purple tones; extra free blooming, early; wide, twisty plant growth.

58. **Magnolia-Std** Bor (L)—cup shape; white flower suggestive of **Magnolia** blossom (XYP) (XXF).

59. **Manfred von Richthofen-Std** CK No 222 (B) (C) (M)—one of the loveliest corsage flowers; open bell form; ruffled; vivid pink with cerise tones.

60. **Martha Knebel-Std** CK No 6 (L)—open cup shape; rosy-flesh color with red throat; very blunt petals.

61. **Martha Soellner** CK No 13 (M)—cup shape; crisp, waxy flower; salmon tones with iridescent pink sheen; often winter blooming.



Prof. Ebert

62. **Medaille d'Or** (Medal d'Or) (L)—wide funnel form; orange.
63. **Mexicanum S-D** (L)—open funnel form; salmon-rose shaded to salmon-coral with cerise tones in throat; plant growth waxy green (XNP) (F).
64. **Mlle van de Wielle** (XL)—formerly **Watermelon Pink**; soft cup shape; lovely pastel tones of soft salmon shaded to pink on central petals.
65. **Montezuma-Std** (XL)—very double cup with softly recurving back petals; yellow-salmon with large eye of vivid cerise.
66. **Moonrise-Std Poin 1940** (XL)—flat funnel form; white with saffron yellow back petals; fine 3-angled growth; late bloomer.
67. **Mt. Hood Mon** (L)—cup shape, white with yellow back petals, early bloomer; 3-angled plant growth.
68. **Mt. Rainier St** (L)—white with brown back petals.
69. **Old Rose Giant St**—see **Mexicanum**.
70. **Old Rose Giant Weg**—see **Antwerpia**.
71. **Oriole** (XL)—name originated by Mrs R. L. Roberts for a plant of unknown origin; vigorous plant; petals crisp; cup and saucer shape; innermost petals waxy white; outer petals rich yellow backed by row of rich brown ones; lovely contrasting colors (F).



Christmas Cactus



Deutsche Kaiserin

72. **Orion**—very similar to **Dreer's Pfau**; may be the same.
73. **Oxypetalum-Std de C 1828** (L)—a true species; often called **Latifrons**; cup form; this is the most popular of the so-called "**Queen of the Night**;" white (F).
74. **Peacockii-Std** (XL)—wide open funnel form; extra wide petals, delicately waved at the edges; color indescribably beautiful; outer petals rich red with orange-red center stripe; inner petals having wide edge of iridescent magenta (XYP).
75. **Pfersdorfii-Std** (L)—a true species; funnel form flower of white with yellow back petals; appears double (F).
76. **Phyllanthoides grandiflorus** (XL)—open cup shape; red; cerise edged inner petals, crinkled.

77. **Pink Gloria St (XL)**—wide open funnel form; shape, size and texture of **Gloria**; all-over soft salmony-pink.

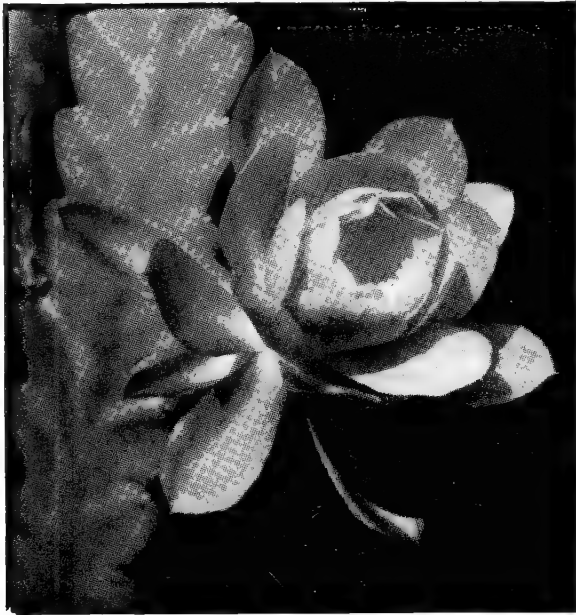
78. **Poinsettia-Std (B) (C) (M)**—dwarf, basket type with waxy, wavy plant growth and a relatively large, bright red flower having an extra short tube; a flat, wavy, funnel form; often a winter bloomer.

79. **Queen Helen Ru**—see **Antwerpia**.

80. **Rodet-Std Ru**—see **Mexicanum**.

81. **Roseate Ru**—a somewhat double form of **Padre** but also produces normal **Padre** flowers.

82. **Rosetta-Std (M) (B) (C)**—fine basket plant with a deep rose flower; close cup shape; outer petals recurve; inner petals in-curve into a bud-like form; very popular for corsages.



Rosetta

83. **Rother's Cooperi Rot (L)**—flower exact shape of **Cooperi**; red outer petals; inner petals bright salmon with deep rose edges.

84. **Rother's Samite Rot (L)**—same as **Rother's Samling**?

85. **Rynstrom Ru**—see **Oriole**.

86. **Siegfried CK No 287 (L)**—rich carmine-rose; open cup form; medium narrow petals (XF).

87. **Tiffany Mon 1941 (XL)**—tallest growing of the reds; open funnel form; burnt-orange-red, cerise edged in throat; ruffled; wide petaled; short tube.

88. **Tower (L)**—similar to **Latona** but having brick-red tones, perhaps the darker form

of **Latona**, leaving the cerise throated form to be the original.

89. **Triumph de Gubberville (L)**—open funnel form; soft pink with a rosy throat and very short stamens; very similar to **Adonis**.

90. **Triumph des Anthieux-Std (L)**—cup and saucer form; bronzy-red with cerise edged centrals.

91. **Valencia-Std St (M)**—heavy blooming; very late; semi-closed cup form; clear yellow-orange, cerise edged in throat; outer petals burnt-orange; poor foliage (XYP).

92. **Watermelon Pink**—see **Mlle van de Wielle**.

93. **Wm de Laet-Std**—see **Madam Wm de Laet**.

94. **Wm Rohback Mon 1941 (L)**—cup shape, white.

95. ***Winter Marigold CP 1944**—open funnel form; orange.

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION NO. 4

75c each, 6 for \$4.00

1. ***Acadia CP 1945 (XL)**—cup and saucer shape, clear pink.

2. **Acatlin Sh (XL)**—cup, white, yellow back petals.

3. **Adelhaid Nicolai (L)**—branches mostly three-angled; flowers open funnel shape; snowy white, cream back petals.

4. ***Agate CP 1942 (L)**—variegated **Agatha**; rose and white stripes with red throat.

5. **Allegro Mon 1941 (L)**—tomato-red.

6. **American Girl Mon (L)**—wide open funnel with tips of most petals curving backwards; red with some iridescence in center petals.

7. **Amour Mon 1941 (L)**—opens wide; broad petals; salmony-peach with red eye.

8. **Anguliger-Std Lem 1851 (M)**—a true species with deeply cut branches (see illustration on page 44). Most beautiful of all *Epiphyllum* plant growth; white flower, lemon scented; very late blooming (F).

9. **Autumn (M)**—waxy orange-red; very late blooming.

10. **A. V. Fric CK No 82 (L)** red.

11. ***Barbara Frietchie CP 1945 (L)**—open bell; ruffly flower, wide petals, soft red, although quite large this flower stands up well as corsage flower; very free blooming.

12. ***Black Monarch CP 1944 (XL)**—open



Specimen plant of Giant Empress.

cup; petals crinkled; waxy, rich red with iridescent edges.

13. **Blaue Flamme** (L) — cup-shape; red flower, petals edged with purple shaded to white.

14. ***Blush** CP 1947 (M)—open flower; full petaled; deep flesh color; throat very full of stamens.

15. **Blush o' Dawn** Sh No 108-G (L)—cup and saucer; soft silvery rose-pink; very free blooming.

16. ***Bonanza** CP 1942 (XXL)—open cup; extra wide petals, clear red-orange.

17. **Brahama** (XL)—open cup; fairly narrow petals; orange with cerise throat.

18. **Caprice Mon** (L)—open cup; rosy orange with cerise edges on central petals.

19. **Castneri** (L)—snowy white with crepy petals; late blooming.

20. **Ce Ka CK No 274** (XXL)—very flat flower; nearly pure purple with some red tones on back petals; very late blooming.

21. **Celeste Cldg** (L)—cup; of an even all-over rose pink (XNP).

22. **Champion Mon** 1941 (XL)—open funnel form; red with lots of purple (XYP).

23. **Chuck Williams Sh** (L)—open cup, orchid toned pink.
24. **Couranti Cour** (L)—open cup; soft salmon-pink with darker mid-stripe and light edges, very waxy (F).
25. ***Dark Victory CP** 1941 (M)—heavy blooming; dark red.
26. ***Darrell CP** 1945 (XL)—extra free blooming for so large a flower; semi-single petaled; bright orange with magenta edges.
27. **Day in Spring Poin** (XL)—open cup; late blooming; deep rose (F).
28. ***Delhi CP** 1945 (S) (B) (C)—very fine basket plant; funnel form flower; profuse bloomer; soft pink flowers.
29. ***Dona CP** 1942 (L)—variegated **Adonis**; pink and white stripes, red eye.
30. **Dreer's Kaiserin Dreer** (S) (B) (C)—funnel form; rose-red, very lacquered.
31. **Elata Mon** (L)—open funnel; light red-orange with iridescent throat.
32. **El Indio Cldg** (L)—cup; extremely deep red; very rich colored.
33. **El Toreador Cldg**—see **Mon Cherie**.
34. **Erebus** (L)—cup; rich red; heavy growth.
35. **Falcon Sh No 107**—Q (XL)—cup shape; burnt red with cerise edge.
36. **Fortuna St** (L)—open cup, waxy petals of soft toned pink with a large cerise eye; iridescent (F).
37. **Frau Ilse Hess CK No 290** (XL)—cup and saucer, waxy soft pink with iridescent eye (F).
38. **Frau Stanka Stozier CK No 31** (L)—cup shape; outer petals burnt orange-red, inner petals the same with violet edge.
39. **Frieda Weingart** (L)—open cup; waxy lavender-pink, deeper in throat.
40. **Friend Wegener-Std Dr H** (XL)—cup and saucer; rich red (F).
41. ***Gabriel's Horn CP** 1946 (L)—one of a pair of long, trumpet shaped flowers which are alike as to shape and size but **Gabriel's Horn** is orange and **Trader Horn** is burnt-red; unusual flower-form.
42. **Giant Empress** (S) (B) (C)—giant type of **Empress** which seems to have no name of its own; much larger than **Empress** and more open; inner petals curling outwards at tips; soft pink with generally a deeper tone in the throat.
43. **Gladiator** (L)—orange-red.
44. **Gloriole Mon** 1941 (L)—shades of red-violet with violet edges.
45. **Gloriosa Mon** 1941 (L)—open funnel; soft orange with cerise eye.
46. **Glory of Chatsworth** (L) — 3-angled stems; funnel form; soft red with iridescent edges; free blooming.
47. **Grand Soliel Cour** (L)—cup shape; very bright red, orange and purple edges.
48. **Guatemalense-Std B & R** 1913 (XL)—a true species; giant night bloomer, cartwheel form, similar to **Strictum** but much larger in both plant growth and flower size (F) (XNP).
49. **Hikia** (L)—all-over burnt-red; petals all turn backward.
50. **Hugh Evans**—see **Sun Goddess**.
51. ***Ibis CP** 1945—fuchsia.
52. **Ida M. Deighton Kado** (M) (B) (C)—often called **Red Rosetta**; truly an orange with red overcast.
53. ***Indian Moon CP** 1945 (XL)—wide open cup; very double, wide petaled and ruffled; centrals deep red, orange at throat, magenta edged; outer petals deep red, vivid (XYP).
54. **Jorg Siepke CK No 269** (L)—cup shape; beautiful shades of orchid-pink on outer petals; inner petals white with lilac tips; very crepy; bud is rich purple-red before opening.
55. **Joseph de Laet-Std** (L)—outermost petals spreading, scarlet; next row scarlet and violet; inner row, funnel form, pale orchid with white center stripe and throat.
56. **Jules Schlumberger-Std** (XL) — petals very narrow and loosely formed, twisting; outermost petals recurved; one-toned deep carmine red.
57. ***June Night CP** 1943 (XL)—cup form; loose petaled, all narrow; salmon edged with purple (XNP).
58. **Lackneri** (XXL)—flat cup shape; wide petals of soft red having a deep red throat (XYP).
59. ***Leo CP** 1941 (XL)—double flower; flat funnel form; *Hermosissimus* type having more purple.
60. **Lepidocarpus Weber** 1902 (L)—a true species; white, night blooming.
61. **Lila K. Sh No 108-H** (L)—cup and saucer; free-blooming; salmon-pink.
62. **Livingston** (M) (C)—cup form; irides-

cent, bright rose to cerise; reddish outer petals; purplish buds.

63. **Loebneri** (XL)—very flat flower of a clear, bright rosy mauve; rather single petaled; 3-angled plant growth.

64. **Londonii** Labouret 1853 (L)—cup and saucer; cream colored with yellow back petals.

65. ***Los Angeles** CP 1939 (XL)—cream colored cup with yellow saucer of back petals, very crepy.

66. **Macropterum** Lem 1864 (XL)—a true species; white flower similar to **Oxypetalum**.

67. ***Madam Chiang Kai-Shek** CP 1942 (L)—clear waxy white, open cup (F).

68. **Madam Sallier-Std** (L)—open cup; soft, shining flesh-pink with darker mid-stripe (F).

69. **Majesty Mon** (L)—open bell form with tips of petals pinched in but also recurved; petals broad and ruffly; tones of lilac-pink.

70. **Maria Van Hoorde de Laet** (M) (B) (C)—loosely funnel form; profuse bloomer; lovely silvery-pink (XNP).

71. **Marseillaise** St (XL)—very fine in both growth and flower; beautiful twisty plant growth, very red; flower an open cup form; red white and "blue;" rich red outer petals; inner ones very iridescent, lots of purple with white edges.

72. ***Mellow Glow** CP 1946 (XL)—open cup; shades from cream to nearly orange.

73. **Melrose Mon** 1941 (XL)—open cup; inner petals folded and cupped at tips; salmon with throat and edges of inner petals shaded with cerise.

74. **Mon Cherie Std Mon** (L)—variegated **Amber Queen**; cup form; red and yellow striped; red on edges shaded with stripe into yellow center stripes; often tinged with purple on edge of central petals.

75. **Mrs Ruth Kilbourne** CK No 307 (L)—cup shape; salmon-rose, nearly terra-cotta; difficult to describe.

76. **Mt San Jacinto**—see **San Jacinto Sh**.

77. ***Muchacho** CP 1942 (S)—"Little Boy;" a freak form of **Padre**, wherein the flower tube is dwarfed and fore-shortened and the blossom is about half normal size; plant growth that of normal **Padre** (F).

78. ***Myrna** CP 1946 (L)—cup and saucer; central petals bright rose, salmon center stripe, crinkled and cupped; outer petals red, salmon center stripe.

79. **Nellie Poin** (L)—very stiff open cup and saucer; soft, pastel red; has habit of protruding stigma like a tiny white tongue, for several days before flower actually opens.

80. **Nonny von Tilburg** CK No 260 (L)—cup; dusky rose-pink.

81. ***North Star** CP 1943 (L)—single petaled, open funnel, snowy white, yellow back petals.

82. **Oswald Knebel** CK No 77 (L)—cup; white with yellow and brown back petals.

83. **Otto Schmidt** CK No 65 (L)—open funnel; white with pale back petals.

84. ***Padua** CP 1944 (L)—very compact white flower with star-like ray of cream and pink back petals.

85. ***Patriot** CP 1945 (XL)—open cup and saucer; very narrow petals, waxy, stiff and spreading; black-red; central petals edged with deep purple, tinged with white, giving effect of blue; stamens wide spread and erect, like stars covering the inner flower (XNP).

86. **Paula Knebel Std** CK No 2 (L)—cup and saucer; dark red outer petals; inner petals edged with iridescent purple.

87. **Paul de Longpre Std Weg** (XL)—"Yellow Stripe;" long, narrow petals, loosely formed; white flower; central petals tipped with rich saffron; outer petals strong saffron-yellow shaded somewhat to rich brown (XNP).

88. ***Pete's Cupid** CP 1941 (L)—formerly **Cupid** CP; wide open cup, dark, bright rose shading to red outer petals (F).

89. ***Pete's 4X** CP 1938 (XL)—cup and loose saucer; rich, dark red with lots of purple on inner petals; plant growth covered with bluish "bloom" (F).

90. ***Petite** CP 1940 (M)—small white with red buds.

91. **Petit Rose Mon** (S) (B) (C)—funnel form; rose-red.

92. **Pharo Sh** No 107-E (XL)—cup and saucer; burnt red.

93. ***Pinkie** CP 1947 (L)—cup and saucer; clear pink.

94. **Pittieri** Web 1898 (M)—true species; night blooming; cart wheel form; white, extra narrow petals.

95. **Prof. Ebert-Std** CK PS No 19 (XL)—the finest of all orchid-toned flowers; flat funnel form; very double; rich colored, shading

from orchid to fuchsia with slight red tones on outermost petals; 3-angled waxy plant growth; wonderful grower.

96. **Red Rosetta**—see **Ida M Deighton Kado**.

97. **Richard Diener** Mon 1941 (L)—open funnel; soft apricot with large iridescent cerise eye (XYP).

98. **Royal Rose** Mon 1941 (XL)—cup; rose-buff with iridescent throat; pastel tones.

99. **San Jacinto** Sh (L)—open cup; very waxy; snow white with rich yellow back petals, very early and very heavy blooming.

100. ***Santa Fe** CP 1947 (XL)—cup and saucer; late blooming; white with dark brown back petals; red buds.

101. **Saturnalia** Mon 1941 (XL)—open funnel; lavender-pink with lilac center.

102. **Schlesien** CK No 28 (L)—open funnel; greenish white.

103. **Silva Rose**—see **Sylviarosa** Mon.

104. ***Sitka** CP 1946 (XL)—open funnel form; white with lots of rich yellow to brown tones on outer petals; buds reddish brown.

105. ***Snow Drop** CP 1944 (M) (C) (B)—small white flowers; buds have curly sepals of yellow and pink; heavy bloomer.

106. **Star Dust** St (L)—snowy white; flowers like showers of stars.

107. **Stenopetalum**-Std For 1846 (XL)—a true species; nocturnal; large, narrow petaled, white flowers; opens flat cart wheel (XNP) (F).

108. **Stern von Erlau** CK No 23 (XL)—finest of CK's reds; open cup and saucer; brilliant rich red with shades of extremely bright orange in central stripes; very vivid.

109. **Storm Cloud** Sh No 104 (L)—rich burnt-red; inner petals edged with purple in throat; heavy bloomer.

110. **Sunburst**-Std St (L)—wide funnel; burnt salmon with red eye; extremely heavy bloomer on small plant growth; very sturdy.

111. **Sun Goddess**-Std (XXL)—this name given to plant of unknown origin, by the ESA, to clear up confusion of many names being applied to same plant; this is the most popular of the giant orange flowers; wide open cup form; color golden burnt-orange with a large violet eye (XYP).

112. **Sylviarosa** Mon 1942 (XL)—cup and saucer; buff-rose with lilac suffusion.

113. **Symphony** St (L)—cup and saucer; inner petals soft salmon edged with cerise;

outer petals bright salmon shaded to nearly red.

114. **Thunder Bird** (XL)—cup and saucer; very rich dark red.

115. ***Token** CP 1945 (M) (B) (C)—loose funnel form; soft pink, heavy bloomer.

116. ***Trader Horn** CP 1946 (L)—burnt-red trumpet shaped flower with a long neck.

117. **Tula Weg**—see **Loebneri**.

118. ***Valtona** CP 1947 (L)—variegated **Latona**; buds brown and yellowish pink.

119. ***Varga** CP 1947 (L)—variegated **Argus**.

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION NO. 5

\$1.00 each, 7 for \$6.00

1. ***After Glow** CP 1948 (XL)—cup and saucer; pastel tones of soft salmon edged with fuchsia completely around petals; back petals narrow and rolled.

2. **Albert Knebel** CK No 61 (L)—cup; white with rich yellow back petals; very crisp (XNP).

3. ***Amethystine** CP 1944 (L)—open cup and saucer; soft purple predominant; amethyst to pink edges; inner petals ruffled.

4. **Anita Farren** Sh No 101-E (XL)—wide funnel, orange red with some iridescence.

5. ***Argent** CP 1945 (L)—cup and saucer; cream and yellow, very yellow looking.

6. **Augusta von Szombathy** CK No 53 (M) (B)—loose funnel; words cannot explain the beauty of this flower; inner petals delicate pink and orchid, edged with pure white; outer petals red; opens with a flair; marvelous as a basket plant.

7. **Beautie Wegener**—see **Frau H. M. Wegener**.

8. **Belleza** Mon 1945 (L)—this is the nearest to a flat funnel form, the petals being almost turned backwards; lovely tones of salmony pink with a red throat, sturdy growth.

9. ***Black Knight** CP 1944 (XL)—cup and saucer; extra dark red with purple edges.

10. ***Blondie** CP 1945 (XL)—open cup; very soft salmon color.

11. **Brazil** Cldg—see **Lila** St.

12. **Callander's Pfau** (L)—Callander's "Peacock;" petals cupped at tips and somewhat ruffled; lavender-toned cerise.

13. ***Carol Lynn** CP 1946 (M) (B) (C)—loose funnel form; bright orchid toned rose with red throat; lovely basket plant.

14. ***Caruso** CP 1943 (XL)—open cup; extra dark, bright red; purple margin in throat; waxy flower; ruffled.
15. ***Cascade** CP 1946.
16. ***Colonial Miss** CP 1947 (XL)—loose cup; crepe-like texture; palest flesh.
17. ***Cream Perfection** CP 1939 (L)—cup and saucer; cream colored; nice form.
18. ***Crown of Gold** CP 1946 (L)—cup; white flower with rich halo of deep golden yellow outer petals (F).
19. ***Crystalline** CP 1945 (L)—open cup with recurved back petals; crystal white with transparent edges.
20. ***Crystal Queen** CP 1945 (XL)—extra heavy flower, opens nicely; white with rich yellow back petals; crystal edges.
21. **Curt Backeberg** CK No 40 (XL)—open cup; yellow with orange tones; ruffled; purple edge on inner petals.
22. **Dancer** Sh No 108-BA (L)—loose; funnel form; fluttery; rich burnt-red.
23. ***Day Break** CP 1946 (L)—bright rose-pink.
24. ***Desert Gold** CP 1945 (L)—loose open funnel; salmony yellow; magenta edge in throat.
25. ***Diana** CP 1946 (L)—loose funnel form; bright rose-lilac.
26. ***Dracula** CP 1946 (XL)—cup and saucer; darkest red outer petals; innermost petals purple with pink and having a narrow mid-stripe of red.
27. **Dr. Werdermann** CK No 9 (XL)—open cup; rich red with lots of purple, edged with white on inner petals.
28. **Enchantress** Poin 1941 (L)—open cup; soft orange with red throat.
29. ***Eve** CP 1944 (XL)—flat cup; beautiful buds of bright orange and yellow; central petals shining snow-white; outer petals bright yellow and orange.
30. ***Fairy Flame** CP 1948 (M) (B) (C)—funnel form; inner petals soft fire-red, white throat with slight fuchsia margins; outer petals soft fire-red.
31. **Fairyland** Poin (M) (B) (C)—funnel; inner petals violet shading to white; outer petals violet shading to red.
32. ***Fairy Princess** CP 1945 (M) (B) (C)—loose bell; outer petals recurve and open for several days before flower starts to open; rich orchid-rose with a red throat; petals curve outwards at tips (XYP).
33. ***Fawn** CP 1945 (L)—cup and saucer; petals have soft rose edges with a pastel salmon mid-stripe; over-all color of fawn.
34. ***Feathers** CP 1946 (L)—open funnel; rose-red; all petals split and feathered at tips.
35. **Fire God Kado** (XL)—cup; double flowers of a rich burnt red.
36. ***Flame** CP 1946 (XL)—flat cup; extra wide, ruffled petals; all red with purple tipped stamens.
37. ***Flash** CP 1945 (M) (B) (C)—central petals forming a cupped tube of rich fuchsia; outer petals form ray of rose-red.
38. ***Francine** CP 1939 (XL)—variegated **Francois Verhaert**.
39. **Frau Dr Ziegler** CK No 99 (XL)—central petals forming a double cup; very ruffled and extra wide petals; unusual shade of soft salmony rose.
40. **Frau Hanna Lohse** CK No 97 (XXL)—flat cup; all-over yellow-orange color; central petals fluted, with cerise edges.
41. **Frau H. M. Wegener** CK No 300 (L)—often sold as **Beautie Wegener**; open cup; outer petals dark carmine; inner petals soft rose pink with white throat; beautiful, wavy plant growth.
42. **Frau Paula Grunert** CK No 214 (S) (B) (C)—small cuts; very double pink of **Empress** type but flower larger and deeper in color.
43. **Frau Paula Knebel** CK No 2 (L)—cup and saucer; very vivid, rich red with central petals of red and purple edged with white.
44. ***Gem** CP 1944 (L)—wide open funnel; quite double; very bright shades of orchid, cerise and soft magenta.
45. **Germania** CK No 42 (XL)—open cup form; burnished purple and red.
46. **Glowing Embers** Mon (L)—loose funnel; wonderful bloomer; clear burnt-orange.
47. ***Gold Star** CP 1944 (XL)—open cup; white with all petals somewhat striped with yellow.
48. **Gypsy Girl** Poin (L)—cup with outer petals recurved to completely hide tube; entire flower very loose formed and fluffy; dark red with purple on inner petals.
- 48a. **Hofrat Fr. Bouche** CK No 8 (XL)—cup form; blood-red with soft pink tones on inner petals.
49. ***Ivory Queen** CP 1947 (XL)—loose,

open cup; transparent ivory with a pink glow in the throat.

50. **Jello Poin** (XL)—Spanish pronunciation of word "yellow;" creamy.

51. **Johann Strauss** CK No 258 (M)—cup and saucer; glowing pink with salmony overcast; very waxy.

52. ***Joy** CP 1947 (M) (B) (B)—funnel form; very double and loose; soft rose-pink.

53. **Lila St** (XXL)—wide cup; very crepy; all-over color of lavender-pink (XYP).

54. ***Lost Weekend** CP 1946 (XL)—very double with tips of petals cupped; red outer petals; inner petals purple with narrow mid-stripe of red.

55. **Lucile K. Irwin** CK No 244 (XL)—very rich red with some purple; cup and saucer.

56. ***Madam Pele** CP 1941 (XL)—cup and saucer; red with intense purple central petals, cupped at tips.

57. ***Maryland** CP 1948 (XL)—wide open cup; bright orange shaded to burnt orange; twisty back petals.

58. **Maud Muller** Sh No 104-AE (XL)—open cup; golden yellow-orange.

59. ***May Time** CP 1940 (XL)—wide open funnel; veined salmon-toned rose.

60. ***Melanie** CP 1948 (M) (B) (C)—funnel and saucer; clear pink.

61. **Mons. Jolibois** Mon.

62. **Mons. A. Reviere** (L)—open cup; central petals wide, bright orange, edged with cerise; outer petals red.

63. ***Moscow** CP 1945 (XL)—cup and saucer; late blooming; central petals ruffled and cupped at tips; rich fire-red with touch of purple in throat.

64. **Mrs Gertrude W. Beahm** CK PS No 23 (XL)—flat funnel form; shades from orchid to fuchsia with red tones in back petals.

65. ***Nada** CP 1946 (M)—"Nothing;" small white with extra long tube; narrow petals; very single; white with saffron tips on most of central petals; back petals saffron and rich brown.

66. ***Nevada** CP 1946 (XL)—open funnel; narrow petaled; soft orange with cerise edges on central petals.

67. **New York** Mon (L)—open funnel; broad petals; orange with violet eye.

68. ***Oklahoma** CP 1946.

69. **Otto Siepke** CK No 220 (M)—cup; waxy; very rich blood-red.

70. **Otumba** (L)—cup and saucer; palest flesh color.

71. **Purple Delight Poin** (L)—rather single in effect; opens so wide that most petals turn backwards; red flower with purple predominating; central petals nearly pure purple.

72. **Robin Hood** Sh No 109-G (XXL)—huge and heavy flower; orange-red; quite distinctive.

73. **Rugosa** Mon 1941 (XL)—cup and saucer; inner petals extra wide, ruffled; late blooming; rusty fire-red.

74. ***Sally Moore** CP 1943 (XXL)—flat opening; white.

75. **Serenade** Mon 1941 (M) (C)—open cup; medium red with inner petals of violet with red center stripe; fine corsage flower.

76. ***Silver Moon** CP 1940 (XL) — very double, flat, white flower (XNP).

77. ***Small Fry** CP 1946 (S) (C) (B)—open cup; ruffled, full petaled; one-toned rose-red, deeper in throat.

78. ***Snow Queen** CP 1942 (L)—open funnel; nearest to pure white we have ever seen; back petals and throat are an icy green which gives the entire flower a cool icy white appearance (F).

79. ***Spider Queen** CP 1948 (XL)—petals half recurved, half spread in a spidery, open cup; ivory with greenish overcast (XXNP).

80. ***Stellette** CP 1949 (L)—flat funnel; narrow petaled; waxy, bright orange.

81. ***Sun Glow** CP 1946 (XXL)—cream colored with soft yellow tips and back petals.

82. **Sybil** (XXL)—lovely, twisty, flat flower of a vivid red with magenta throat; very rich colored; late blooming; 3-angled growth.

83. **Thunder Cloud** Poin 1941 (L)—loose cup; black-red flower with a purple overcast.

84. **Triomphe de Poissy**.

85. ***Triumph** CP 1940 (L)—wide open funnel; early blooming white; nearly pure, glistening white.

86. ***Warrior** CP 1945 (XL)—extra wide central petals, cupped; ray of narrow petals in rear; pure, rich red.

87. ***Whirlwind** CP 1948 (XL)—loose funnel; outer petals narrow and reflexed; dark fire-red; inner petals rich fire-red to burnt-orange.

88. **White Peacock** Cldg (XL) — central petals pointed; lovely clear white; soft yellow back petals which turn back rather fluffy.

89. ***Will Rogers** CP 1946 (XL)—cup and saucer; central petals bright purple; outer petals, reflexed, dark red.

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION NO. 6

\$1.50 each

1. ***Alice Sergeant** CP 1943 (L)—cup and saucer; unusual color, soft reddish-pink with salmony overcast.

2. ***Amigo** CP 1947 (XL)—open cup; bright golden orange with extra large eye of purple.

3. **Anton Gunther** CK No 232 (XL)—cup and saucer; red flower with lots of purple and pink on inner petals.

4. ***April Shower** CP 1945 (L)—heavy blooming, very crisp and waxy with narrow petals which stand well apart; iridescent orchid-pink (XNP).

5. **Aristocrat** Mon 1941 (XL)—flat funnel; ruffled; deep red, shading lighter towards center of petals, with a touch of violet on edges and at base.

6. ***Bali** CP 1946—loosely formed, double cup; all petals deeply cut at tip; rich red with bright orange-red center stripe; tips and ruffles of central petals are fuchsia.

7. **Bambi** Mon (M) (C) (B)—funnel and saucer; bright, waxy red and purple.

8. ***Bambino** CP 1947 (M) (B) (C)—one of our finest small whites; similar to **Baby** but not quite so small; very waxy and curly.

9. **Bandana** St (XL)—open cup; exquisite shades of blood-red and deep purple.

10. ***Blackie** CP 1946 (L)—open cup; blackest red; purple margins in throat.

11. **Blanco Poin** (XL)—lovely yellow buds which partly open day before flower does; buds look like large yellow tulips; flower opens very full and fluffy; snow white.

12. **Bridal Veil Poin** (XXL)—huge, veily, white; crepe-like texture.

13. ***Cameo** CP 1946 (M) (C)—wide petaled, flat flower; very ruffled like a finely chiseled cameo; silvery salmon-pink.

14. ***Candle Lite** CP 1946 (XL)—open cup; very odd, off-white coloring with a pinkish glow suggestive of candle light.

15. **Cattleya** Ck No 305 (L)—open cup; exquisite coloring of an orchid.

16. **Cherubin** Cldg (XXL)—open cup and saucer, crisp, well-formed flower of soft salmon pink with deeper throat (XYP).

17. ***Crystal Cup** CP 1943 (XL)—open cup; extra wide, blunt petals; very crepy; transparent white.

18. ***David Copperfield** CP 1946 (XXL)—huge cup and saucer; coppery over-tone suggested name; salmon edged with rose; heavy bloomer.

19. ***Dark Daphne** CP 1947 (XL)—funnel and saucer; dark rose-pink.

20. ***Dominion** CP 1947 (L)—purplish plant growth, some 3-angled; open cup; flower bright purple with faint mid-stripe of dark red.

21. ***Don Juan** CP 1946 (L)—outer petals orangy-red; inner petals burnt orange with a soft pink throat.

22. **Dr. von Roeder** CK No 254 (XL)—open cup; soft shades of orange; full crepy petals.

23. ***Fern E. Poet** CP 1947 (XL)—cup and saucer; henna-toned orange with bright fuchsia throat.

24. **Flieger Ernest Udet** CK No 233 (M) (B) (C)—loosely formed funnel; lovely shade of rose.

25. ***Flirtation** CP 1946 (XXL)—cup with a double saucer; crisp flower; fuchsia toned deep rose.

25a. ***Fluff** CP 1945 (XL)—very fluffy cup; petals ruffled and feathered; rich fire-red.

26. **Frau Liberta Knebel** CK No 60 (L)—crisp cup and saucer; extremely narrow petals; outer petals black-red; inner petals rich red mid-stripe; purple edged with snow-white.

27. **Frau Poldi Svetnic** CK No 19 (XXL)—this is an original import and not same as most sold under this name; a huge, loosely formed, white flower (XNP).

28. **Friedrich Werner-Beul** CK No 230 (XXL)—radiating, flat flower; one of the largest; broad petals; outer ones red; inner petals crimson-orange center stripe shading to delicate lavender and white on edges.

29. ***Gay Angel** CP 1947 (XL)—very stiff, full petaled; soft rose with flesh tones; flower stands up proudly and straight on its stems.

30. ***Gertrude Hay** CP 1943 (XXL)—narrow petals, burnished; inner petals cerise with salmon center stripe; outer petals burnt-red, very recurved, covering tube of flower; very strong and broad plant growth.

31. ***Golden Dawn** CP 1944 (L)—semi-basket type; heavy blooming; soft buff-orange with a golden glow.

32. ***Gremlin** CP 1945 (M) (B) (C)—loose funnel, back petals recurving; narrow petals shaped to a long narrow point; all golden-orange.
33. **Harmony** St (XL)—wide funnel; shades of pink.
34. ***Heaven Scent** CP 1949 (XXL)—full open cup form; snow-white; crisp, wide and veined, blunt tips; ivory back petals (XXF).
35. ***Hermes** CP 1949—variegated *Hermosis-sinus*.
36. ***Jerry Richard** CP 1948 (XL)—cup and saucer; central petals henna-orange with purple throat; back petals burnt-red (XF).
37. ***Jezebel** CP 1946 (XL)—Jezebel wore a scarlet wedding gown; very double and ruffled cup and saucer; all-over rich flame scarlet.
38. ***Junga** CP 1945 (L)—of *Kinchinjunga* parentage; very unusual; outer petals begin opening outwards several days before flower opens; inner petals funnel-form; outer petals reflexed to cover tube; petals stiff and waxy; black-red with some fuchsia in throat and edges of central petals.
39. ***Kathryn Ruth** CP 1946 (M) (B) (C)—funnel-form with loosely recurved back petals; central petals ruffly; all-over color of rich pink.
40. ***Lavender and Lace** CP 1943 (XXL)—variegated *Lila*.
41. **Liberta Knebel**—see *Frau Liberta Knebel*.
42. **Lilac Time** Mon 1943 (XL)—open funnel; vivid "blue lilac" shading lighter towards center.
43. ***Linda Lee** CP 1948 (M) (B) (C)—open bell-form; petals all rolled and recurved, turning back, when in bud, like tiny horns; very waxy; central petals rose-red; outer petals lighter colored (F).
44. ***London Fog** CP 1943 (XL)—open funnel; outer petals grape-toned rose; inner petals smoky lavender-rose (F).
45. ***Lucite** CP 1945 (XXL)—open cup; transparent white.
46. ***Lyra** CP 1945 (XL)—open funnel; crisp and waxy; back petals spidery, twisty, very pointed, yellow and amber; inner petals snow white, gleaming (F).
47. ***Mammoth Moon** CP 1947 (XXL)—cup and saucer; silvery bloom and purplish edges on plant growth, mostly three angled; outer petals radiating, cream and yellow shading to rose; inner petals feathery, pure white.
48. ***Mam'selle** CP 1947 (XL)—cup shape; central petals bright magenta with very narrow salmon mid-stripe; back petals vivid rose-red.
49. ***Mexico City** CP 1947 (XL)—open cup; outer petals narrow, reflexed, red with a purple glow; inner petals magenta with narrow red mid-stripe and pink edges.
50. ***Ming Gold** CP 1946 (S) (B) (C)—wide open funnel; waxy, brightest orange with a yellow mid-stripe.
51. **Miss Canada** J. C. Dennis No 14 1943—a Canadian origination; flat saucer; deep pink.
52. ***Moon Goddess** CP 1945 (XXL)—form and size of *Sun Goddess*; very open cup; petals very wide and cupped at tips; creamy white with lots of yellow in back petals; buds amber.
53. **Neon Mon** 1941 (L)—a perfect name to describe the intense iridescence of this flower; blood-red with deep fuchsia edges.
54. ***Niagara** CP 1946 (XXL) — narrow petals; centrals waxy, creamy white, twisty; back petals twist and recurve, creamy to pale tan; gives effect of foamy waterfalls; long lasting and heavy blooming.
55. ***Orange Giant** CP 1947 (XL)—shape and size of *Scarlet Giant*; lovely orange.
56. ***Paper Moon** CP 1946 (XXL)—opens flatly into a very flat moon; petals extra narrow; snowy white with pink back petals.
57. ***Persia** CP 1946 (XL)—fluffy cup-shape; suggestive of *Gypsy Girl* but a larger flower and more intense, darker purple in color; center petals actually purple with but a hint of red center-stripe.
58. **Pres. Roosevelt** Mon 1941 (XXL)—open cup, snow white.
59. ***Rose Luster** CP 1946 (XL)—loose cup and saucer; outer petals erect and reflexed, greyed rose-purple; inner petals crinkled, bright orchid with rose central stripe, veiny; suggestive of antique rose-luster ware.
60. ***Ruby Cup** CP 1946—double cup and saucer; outer petals rolled, fire-red with bright orange mid-stripe; inner petals cupped at tips, ruffled, bright fire-red with cerise ruffle in throat.
61. **Sachsenland** CK No 96 (XXL)—open cup similar to *Sun Goddess* in shape and color but overcast with beautiful yellow tones.
62. ***San Antonio** CP 1945 (XL)—wide open, nearly flat; outer petals extra narrow

and reflexed, deep orange; inner petals very shiny and waxy, golden-orange with yellow mid-stripe, slight purple margin in throat.

63. **Sea Breeze Mon** (S) (B) (C)—bright pink; wonderful growing basket plant.

64. **Shasta St** (L)—very fine, snowy white; heavy bloomer.

65. ***Shalimar** CP 1945 (L)—cup and saucer; snow white; has both day and night fragrance.

66. **Shirley-Jean** Mrs Beulah Simpson 1949 (M) (B) (C)—loose funnel-form; very lovely, heavy blooming basket plant; soft rose-red.

67. ***Supreme** CP 1941 (XL)—variegated **Conway Giant**; colors wonderfully striped together with purple, yellow and red stripe.

68. ***Tangerine** CP 1946 (XL)—extra open cup form; very waxy, very bright all-over orange; petals cupped at tips and a little ruffled.

69. ***Tawny** CP 1949 (L)—most unusual coloration, a bronzy color which is neither red, orange or rose, but soft tones of all three.

70. ***Tippy** CP 1949 (L)—open cup and saucer; very crisp and waxy; central petals glowing white with pinched tips; innermost petals tipped bright yellow; all others pure bright yellow.

71. ***Topsy** CP 1946 (XL)—color dusky rose with bright magenta edge two-thirds up from base of inner petals; petals loosely recurved, crisp and waxy; lovely form and color.

72. ***Twilight** CP 1946 (L)—loose cup; silvery orchid-toned rose; nearly white with the warm glow of twilight.

73. ***Twinkle** CP 1946 (XL)—loosely reflexed; open cup; long, pointed bud which seems to indicate a salmon flower; outer petals narrow, reflexed, curly, pink and buff; inner petals white with a pink glow in throat.

74. ***Vesta** CP 1948 (L)—variegated **Fiesta**; lovely; yellow predominant; edged with red stripes and bright purple in throat.

75. ***White Fairy** CP (M) (B) (C)—lovely basket white; snow white and ruffled, with back petals in shades of cream, yellow and tan.

76. **Winter Moon** SH 107-F (XXL)—crepe-like white.

77. **Wodan** CK No 289 (XXL)—loosely formed; outer petals narrow, yellow; inner petals white, some tipped yellow; tube long and scaly; unusual.

78. ***Yellow Flamingo** CP 1947 (XL)—a yellow toned mutant of **Flamingo**; very soft toned yellow in place of the usual orange of the parent plant.

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION NO. 7

\$2.50 each

1. **Adolph Hitler** CK No 227 (XL)—flat funnel with all petals turning backwards; probably the most sought after of all hybrids; free-blooming, fast growing; outer petals red; inner petals very purple, edged with white and ruffled; spectacular.

2. ***Angeleno** CP 1947 (XL)—pale yellow with deeper back petals.

3. ***Aztec Gold** CP 1947 (XL)—variegated **Johanna Attenhofer**; yellow and orange predominant colors.

4. ***Azusena** CP 1948 (S) (B) (C)—our smallest white, very dainty, 4½" double cup with a single-ray saucer; pure, shining snow-white with palest yellow back petals; like wax (F).

5. ***Baby** CP 1945 (M)—our most beautiful small white; very waxy; outer petals yellow and curly, suggesting a baby's tousled head; lovely corsage flower; very fluffy and feathery (F).

6. ***Bewitched** CP 1949 (XXL)—loose cup; purple flower with wide white margins on petal edges; practically no red in flower.

7. ***Buttercup** CP 1942 (XL)—pure cream and yellow; cup and saucer; has appearance of all-yellow flower; no white in it.

8. ***Cairo** CP 1942 (XL)—variegated **Richard Diener**; orange and yellow variegated with violet eye, yellow predominant; flat funnel with wide petals recurved at tips.

9. **Deutschland** CK No 95 (L)—loose funnel; white with lots of rich saffron-yellow, even on central petals.

10. ***Ecstasy** CP 1944 (L)—flat funnel-form; very ruffled and crinkled; central petals vivid cerise and magenta; outer petals magenta shaded to red (F).

11. ***Edah** CP 1943 (XXL)—our largest red; central petals cupped, outers stiff and radiating; petals extra wide and firm textured, actually very thick; darkest red; inner petals very crinkled on all edges, tips included; hint of purple on inner edges; giant bud, nearly black, very smooth and swells up like a balloon before opening.

12. ***Gold Dust** CP 1941 (XL)—wide double cup; buds very red and stubby; outer petals fluffy, reflexed, yellow and rose with pinkish over-cast; inner petals wide, creamy white with pink glow in throat.
13. ***Golden Glow** CP 1946—loose funnel; white centrals with vivid yellow tips; back petals pure yellow, the most vivid yellow we have yet seen (XXF).
14. ***Jinx Falkenberg** CP 1945 (XL)—cup and saucer; waxy petals of an all-over bright cerise known as "Jinx Pink;" distinct color.
15. ***Kathryn Lynn** CP 1943 (L)—variegated **Frau H. M. Wegener**; orchid, pink, cream and white in wonderful combination.
16. **Madonna** St (XL)—lovely, flat, white flower with broad ruffled petals.
17. ***Midnight** CP 1946 (XXL)—open cup and saucer; rich dark red; central petals ruffled with purple edges; blackish over-tone on entire flower.
18. ***Miss Hollywood** CP 1946 (XL)—open cup; frosty raspberry with very pale central petals and purplish outer petals; inner petals soft near-white pink with a magenta center-stripe.
19. ***Monarch** CP 1946(XXL)—well named; open cup; faint fragrance; plant mostly 3-angled; buds start at very tips of erect stems and point downward, very straight and very black, very unusual; outer petals loose, twisty, black-red; inner petals rich flame inner-stripe with wide neon-purple margins; petals very thick and heavy (F).
20. ***Muriel** CP 1946 (M) (B) (C)—named for Muriel Merrill; nearly pure purple; basket-type flower.
21. ***Mysty Isle** CP 1946 (XL)—open cup; misty colored lavender and pink with the glow of fog.
22. **Orchid Supreme** St (L)—open cup, orchid-pink shading to deeper tones on outer petals.
23. ***Peace** CP 1946 (XXL)—flat cup; pure white inner petals, wide and cupped at tips; outer petals soft to deep lemon-yellow (XYP)
24. ***Pete's Inferno** CP 1940 (XXL)—wide open cup; ruffled, variegated red, purple, white and orange with purple predominant; suggesting an inferno of fire, heated to white heat.
25. ***Phantom** CP 1946 (XL)—very open; narrow petals; glowing white; outer petals creamy to tannish; ghost-like (XNP).
26. **Pride of Bell Ru** (L)—probably the loveliest of its size and coloration; very flat; wide, ruffled petals; resembles an orchid in color; inner petals purple shaded to soft magenta edged with pink to white; outer petals red.
27. ***Rainbow Trail** CP 1945(XXL)—hybrid of Adolph Hitler; loose, flat funnel-form; a true rainbow of colors; inner petals narrow, ruffled with an orange mid-stripe, purple edged with lavender; outer petals narrow, reflexed, purplish salmon (XNP).
28. ***Rebellion** CP 1945 (XXL)—wide cup; burnished texture, variegated in extra deep, rich tones of red, orange and purple.
29. **Riot Horn** 1948 (L)—a true chrysanthemum form; petals quilled; very double; velvety blood-red.
30. **Royal Robe** Cldg (XXL)—wide open cup; extra wide petals of crepe-like texture; white shading to orchid and purple on edges.
31. ***Smokie** CP 1948 (L)—cup and saucer; smoky-orchid bud; outer petals narrow, reflexed, smoky-orchid and purple; inner petals wide with blunt cups at tips, smoky-orchid shading to slight salmony mid-stripe.
32. ***Sorcery** CP 1947 (XXL) — loosely formed; outer petals rich red, well apart; inner petals form loose, open cup, wide, very pointed and ruffled, pure purple with narrow red center-stripe edged with pink.
33. ***Spun Gold** CP 1947 (L)—very free-blooming; open cup and saucer; yellow-orange with faint lines of bright orange at edges; ruffled.
34. ***Star Lite** CP 1945 (XL)—our favorite white; loose petaled, having extremely long, thin buds of soft tan; opens wide and twisty with almost no color in back petals, stamens very short, snowy.
35. ***Temptation** CP 1946 (XL)—this proves to be a real temptation to everyone who sees it; double cup and saucer with five rows of very wide and ruffled central petals; innermost petals rich fuchsia, all others rich flamed-red; suggests a full-blown peony.
36. ***Treasure** CP 1944 (XL)—flower opens nearly flat; effect of nearly pure bright yellow, lined delicately with tiny tracings of red and a tinge of violet.
37. ***Vesuvius** CP 1940 (XXL)—very late blooming; flat funnel-form; deep red with purple stripes; nearly pure purple on central petals.
38. ***Voodoo** CP 1945 (XL)—crisp petaled,

wide open cup with saucer-ray of narrow outer petals; variegated red, yellow and purple; red predominant.

39. **White Hitler** (XL)—imported as **Adolph Hitler** but proved to be a white flower with spectacular butter-yellow back petals.

40. ***Winged Lotus** CP 1946 (XL)—end of plant stems wing out with fan of smaller branches; outer sepals of bud begin to flare open several days before flower opens; as these petals are a soft lemon color over the inner white petals, the effect is striking; all petals are crepy; all outer petals are crisply

reflexed; inner petals cupped at tips, crystal white.

41. **Winged Pharoah** Cldg (M) (B) (C)—a beauty in tones of orchid and purple.

42. ***Yukon Queen** CP 1947 (XL)—cup and saucer; variegated yellow and red; lovely.

43. **Zepha** C. E. Horn 1948 (L)—a sport of **Deutschland** which produces nearly pure butter-yellow flowers having a white throat; white of central petals about two-thirds up from throat but almost covered by stamens and hidden by the fact that center petals do not open wide.

DUPLICATES

There are many of the Orchid Cactus hybrids which are so similar that one representative of a group is all that is desired in the average collection. It is very disappointing to purchase a differently named plant, only to find, upon blooming, that it is the same, or nearly so, as something already owned. To help customers avoid this, we are giving herewith a partial list of varieties which are similar and, in some instances, identical. If you know of other examples, we would be very glad if you would write us so that we may include them in future lists.

1. A. D. Houghton, Medalion St.
2. Adolph Hitler CK No 227, Sherman E. Beahm CK No 227.
3. Adonis, Alpha, Triumph de Gubberville.
4. Agatha, Peach Blow Orpet, Martha Knebel CK No 6.
5. Alice Roosevelt, Jupiter Elegantissima.
6. Amber Queen, Gen. Garibaldi, Conquistador, Ebonite, Orange Queen, Rochelle Giant.
7. Antwerpia, Old Rose, Queen Helen Ru, Monte Rosa Haage, La Loma Ru.
8. Argus, Adele Murietta, The Lord, Emperor.
9. Bohemienne, Bohemia, Bohemiana.
10. Buff Beauty St, Buff St.
11. Cleopatra, Ramona St.
13. Colonel Kuhnrich, Oberst P. man Kuhnrich CK No 17, O. P. Man Cldg.
14. Conway's Giant, Audrey Ru, Fuchsia Ru, Rochelle Giant Ru, Hermosus, Hermosus-Goliath, Dubonnet Ru.
15. Cooperi, Pfersdorfi species, "Bottom White."
16. Corinne Poin, Coral.
17. Crenatum species, Gardenia Mon, Young Nun Cldg.
18. Dante, Desert Sunrise, German No 5, Alice Canfield, Etoile de Contich, van Hoffini, Aurenticus (often), Vagabond, Karl Gields-

dorf, Etinsolate, Kubla Kahn, Medaille d'Or Mon, Obendorf Hassler, Sunset Orchid, and many others.

19. Delicatissima, Pink Pearl, Cinderella Ru (not Cinderella St).

20. Deutsche Kaiserin, Empress, German Empress, First Lady Dr Jacquelin Manning, Pink Triumph Kado, and generally Nopaloxchia Phyllanthoides species which is actually quite different.

21. Dreer's Pfau, Dreer's Peacock, Orion.

22. Dr Houghton Dr H, Kermicinus Magnus.

23. Erebus, Eribus.

24. Euphrosine, Euphrosyne, Lila Solferino, Camillia, Lynn Gilbert (the pink variety), Knebel's Rose, Miyahara Hybrid, Wegener's Small Pink.

25. Fairyland Poin, Le Dolphin.

26. Fire God Kado, Whitwatersrand Graesner

27. Flor del Sol-Std, Henna.

28. Fleiger Ernest Udet CK No 233, Erich Matthes CK No 233.

29. Franz Lehar CK No. 20, Fantasia Cldg.

30. Frau H. M. Wegener CK No 300, Beautie Wegener.

31. Frau Ilse Hess CK No 290, Elektra CK No 290, Fortuna.

32. Friedrich Boedecker CK No 66, Tiger Bright.

33. Francois Verhaert, Scarlet Giant.
34. Gloria, Ernst Seyderhelm, Hidalgo, Hummel, Hekla, Milano, Aurenticus Superbus, Eric von Seyderhelm, Artista Mon, Prima Dona, and some of the Anna Brunnows on the market.
35. Hebe, Filmore Pinky.
36. Hermosissimus Weg, Rainbow.
37. Hermosus Weg, Goliath, Conway Giant, etc.
38. Ida M. Dayton Kado, Red Rosetta.
39. Jorg Siepke CK No 269, Ursula CK No 269.
40. Joseph de Laet, Fose de Laet, Tri-toned Orchid.
41. Kermesinus Magnue on the market in the U.S.A. is the original Dr. Houghton, as introduced by him at San Fernando Cactus Show in 1933. The original Kermesinus Magnus, according to early descriptions, is a genuinely all-red flower. Kermesinus is a certain shade of red dye.
42. Kinchinjunga Cldg, Stenopetalum C. A. Purpus—a true species from collection of B & R, Hersis.
43. Latona, Tower.
44. Lila St, Brazil Cldg.
45. Lilacinus, Miranda Callander.
46. Loebneri, Tula Weg, Triumph de Poissy.
47. Magnolia (not Magnolia Bor), Hermann Rostel.
48. Manfred von Richtofen CK No 222, Frau Maria Ruehl CK No 222.
49. Marseillaise St, Max Special, Martha Ray, Blaue Flamme, Paula Knebel CK No 2.
50. Mauvette, Mauve, Koenig Humbert.
51. Mexicanum, Rodet Ru (large), Wanda St (small), Watermelon Pink Bhm, Lotus Lantern Cldg, High Tide, Old Rose Giant.
52. Mlle van de Wielle, Watermelon Pink (not Bhms).
53. Mme Wm de Laet, Wm de Laet, Mme de Laet.
54. Mon Cherie Mon, Glory CP 1938, El Toreador Cldg.
55. Mme Sallier, Couranti, Otumba.
56. Oriole, Rynstrom Ru.
57. Oxypetalum species, Latifrons species.
58. Padre, Elegans, Lomita Ru, Roseate Ru, Eleesa Mon.
59. Paul de Longpre Weg, Yellow Stripe,

Sister Theresa, Golden Halo Cldg, Gold Myst CP 1941.

60. Pfau, actually three different varieties are sold under this name—Belgian Pfau, which is a rich red with iridescent purple edges on central petals, shading to white on edges; Callander's Pfau, a bright pink having a very double cup of central petals; Dreer's Pfau, which is a brick-red, with iridescent throat.
61. Pink Nymph, Becker's Small Pink, William's Favorite.
62. Pink Pearl, Delicatissima, etc.
63. Prof Ebert CK-PS No 19, Mrs Gertrude Beahm CK PS No 23, Lilac Majesty.
64. Richard Diener Mon, Encanto Mon, Gloriosa Mon.
65. Rosetta, Rosea, John Morley.
66. Scheherazade Cldg, Magenta.
67. Stern von Erlau CK No 23, St Vanee Cldg.
68. Sun Goddess ESA, Sun Fugitive Cldg, Cyclops Poin, Bronze, Golden Girl, Copper, Aurora Boreale, Hugh Evan's Bronze.



CURT KNEBEL'S NEW NAMES . . . Mr. Curt Knebel of Germany has felt the need to change the names of some of his hybrids, due to the fact that the former names were in honor of some of the "war criminals," etc., even though some of them were very old, as in the case of *Manfred von Richtofen*, the German flying ace of World War I.

We have sold hundreds of these hybrids under their original names. We feel it to be most confusing to try to change such old, well-established names, therefore we list them as usual in our price list and give you, herewith, the changes he has made . . . leaving it up to each individual to call his plants whatever he chooses.

CK No. 233—*Flieger Ernst Udet* changed to *Erich Matthes*.

CK No. 290—*Frau Ilse Hess* to *Elektra*.

CK No. 222—*Manfred von Richtofen* to *Frau Maria Rubl*.

CK No. 227—*Adolph Hitler* to *Sherman E. Beahm*.

CK No. 269—*Jorg Siepke*, same as *Ursula*.



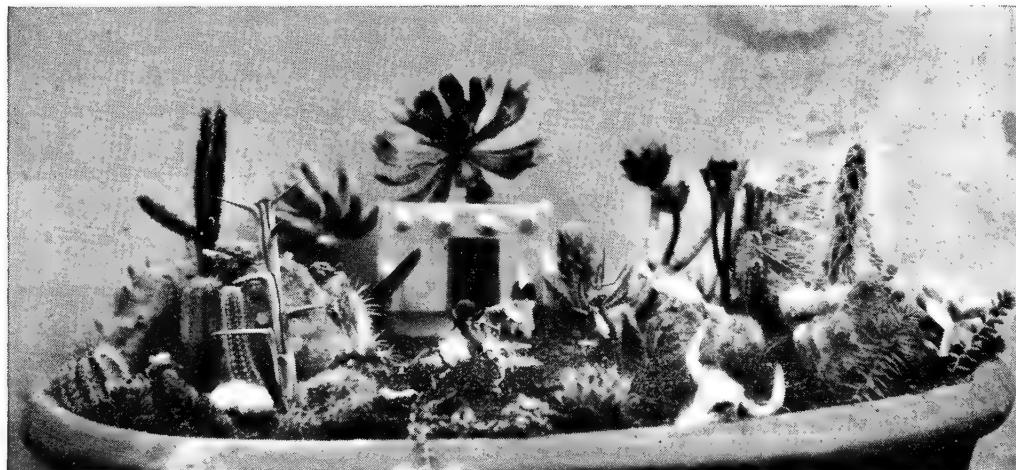
SMALL BLOOMING-SIZE PLANTS

\$1.50 each. 7 for \$9.00 all different
Should bloom this year

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING PLANTS UNDER PROPAGATION FOR FUTURE SALE

- *Ace Hi CP 1946
- Agnes M. Daly
- Allure Cldg
- *American Beauty CP 1942
- *Angeleno CP 1947
- Anna Brunnow
- Anna Rettig
- Apache Cldg
- Arrogance Cldg
- *Artemis CP 1942
- Aurora CK No 210
- Aura d'Or Ru
- Avalon St
- *Babette CP 1944
- Ballerina Mon 1943
- *Ballet CP 1943
- Baroness Marie Louise Mon 1941
- Beau Peep Mon 1941
- Bettina Daly
- *Black Beauty CP 1946
- *Black Magic CP 1946
- Blaze
- *Blue Gleam CP 1947
- Blutrot
- *Bright Eyes CP 1946
- *Bronze Imp CP 1945
- Brown Bear Cldg
- *Brownie CP 1943
- Cabochon Cldg 1944
- *Cadence CP 1946
- Camillia
- *Cecile CP 1942
- Centilla
- Chang
- *Challenge CP 1946
- Chas P. Sherfy
- *Chief Red Cloud CP 1948
- Cherokee Maid Cldg
- *Cherub CP 1946
- Chinese Orange
- Chrome Yellow Poin
- Cinderella Ru
- *Claudette CP 1943
- Coronado
- Conquistador
- *Cream Perfection CP 1939
- Crenatum Vogellii
- Cup of Gold
- Curacao CK No
- *Cutie CP 1945
- *Daffodil CP 1945
- *Dainty Lady Mon 1941
- Darrahi-Std Species
- Delicatissima
- *Dorado CP 1946
- *Dorothy Dallas CP 1945
- Dr Joseph Goebels CK No 217
- Dr M. Meyenburg CK No 5
- Dr Slawecki
- Dr W. A. Swim
- Dr Ziegler
- Dubonnet Ru
- Duchess Olga Ru
- *Dusky Maiden CP 1939
- Ebonite Mon
- Education Poin
- Edith Cavel
- Effulgence Cldg
- Eleesa Mon
- Elfe Haage
- El Toreador Cldg
- Elysian
- *Emblem CP 1946
- Empereur
- Encanto Mon 1941
- Ernst Seyderhelm CK No 16
- Esquimo St
- *Esquire CP 1946
- *Fantasia CP 1945
- Ferdinando Schmoll CK No 242
- Fire Ball Kado
- Fire Red Weg
- *Flight CP 1946
- Formosa
- Francis Roberts
- Francisco
- Frau Gretchen Steudte CK No 11
- *Frilled Gloria CP 1945
- Fuchsia Ru
- Gay Senorita Mon 1943
- Gen. Douglas McArthur Mon 1943
- Ghost St.
- *Gilded Feathers CP 1946
- *Glacier CP 1946
- Gladiator
- *Glory CP 1938
- *Goblin CP 1946
- *Golden CP 1939
- *Golden Boy CP 1941
- Golden Halo Cldg
- *Golden Lotus CP 1941
- *Golden Mystery CP 1940
- *Golden Wedding CP 1948
- Graf Zeppelin CK No 236
- Grandiflora
- Greta
- Haageana
- *Hades CP 1946
- *Haiti CP 1947
- Halleluja Cldg
- *Harlem CP 1946
- Hebe
- Hekla
- Hilo Ru
- Hersis
- H. M. Wegener CK No 205
- *Honey Child CP 1945
- Imp Poin
- Imperator
- Imperatrice Eugenie
- *Indian Maid CP 1944
- *Inspiration CP 1947
- Isle of Capri
- Jacques Courant
- Jaundice Poin
- *Jean Arthur CP 1945
- *Jean Harlow CP 1946
- Jim Jam Poin
- *Jinks CP 1942
- Johanna Schmidt
- Johann Strauss CK No 258
- *Jubilant CP 1945
- Jupiter Elegantissimus
- *Kandy CP 1947
- *King Midas CP 1939
- *King Tut
- *Klondike CP 1946
- Koenig Humbert
- Kriemhilde
- La Conga Cldg
- La France
- La Loma Ru
- Lamour Poin
- *Las Vegas CP 1946
- Lawrence of Arabia Dr H
- Le Coc d'Or Cldg
- Lemon Yellow Poin
- Lilac Time Mon 1943
- Lillac
- Loluna Poin
- Lotus Mon 1942
- Lotus Lantern Cldg
- Love Affair Cldg
- Lovely Lady Cldg
- *Luana CP 1946
- Lucifer Schelle 1926
- Lucky Star Cldg
- Luna St
- Madam Edmund Andre
- Magnificent

- Maid of Orleans
 Marie Lou
 Marietta
 Marina Special Poin
 Mars CK No 346
 Melody Mon 1941
 Melon
 *Merle CP 1943
 *Mirage CP 1943
 Miss Evans
 *Miss Verity CP 1946
 Miyahasa
 Mon No 207
 *Moon Lite CP 1941
 Mrs Bowman
 Mrs Grant
 Mrs. Houghton Dr H
 Nancy
 Niobe
 Northern Light Mon 1941
 *Nugget CP 1946
 Opalina
 Orange Glory
 Orange Queen
 Orena Ru
 Orion-Std
 *Painted Lady CP 1946
 Peach Blow Orpet
 *Pete's Pet CP 1945
 *Pigmy CP 1946
 Pink Foam Mon
 Pink Lass
 *Pixie CP 1946
 *Pluma d'Or CP 1946
 *Polar Star CP 1945
 Poppy Sh.
 *Pretty Lady CP 1945
 Prima Donna
 Primavera Mon
 Prince Charming Mon
 Proud Queen Sh No 109-J
 *Purity CP 1946
 *Queen's Cup CP 1947
 *Queen o' the Mists CP 1943
 Queen Helen Ru
 Queen's Pearls Cldg
 Ra Cldg
 Radar
 Radiant
 Radio St
 Repertoire St
 *Rex CP 1946
 *Rio Grande CP 1948
 Romance Mon
 Roseate Ru
 Rose Marie St
 Rose Perfection
 Rose Queen
 Rosina
 *Royal Velvet CP 1946
 Rubescent
 Rubicon Merrill
 Rubiet
 Rubiette St
 Rynstrom Ru
 *Sable CP 1946
 *Sahara CP 1943
 Samba Cldg
 Samite Mon 1941
 Satellite Mon 1944
 Scharmain
 Scintilla
 *Seefus CP 1939
 *Sensation CP 1940
 September Morn
 *Shadow CP 1945
 *Simplicity CP 1947
 *Silver Star CP 1943
 *Sky Lark CP 1946
 Snow Cap Kado
 *Snow Flurry CP 1946
 *Snow Princess CP 1946
 *Spit Fire CP 1946
 Splendens
 Star Phosphor
 *Stars and Stripes CP 1939
 Star Vesper
 Steele's Yellow St
 Steele's No 182
 Steele's No 187
 *Storm King CP 1946
 Sun Beam Sh
 *Sun Ray CP 1940
 *Sun Queen CP 1947
 *Sweet Sue CP 1947
 Tantalizer Cldg
 Tarantella Poin
 *Tarawa CP 1943
 Tehautepec Cldg
 *Temple Gold CP 1946
 Tennessee Poin
 Tettau
 Thor Sh.
 Thorine Mon
 *Tiny Tim CP 1945
 Tranquility Cldg 1946
 Treasure Island Mon 1941
 *Trixie CP 1947
 *Valor CP 1947
 Vela St
 Venus
 Victoria Augusta
 *Victory CP 1943
 Violetta Ro
 Volcano St
 Walkure CK No 315
 Walter Haage, Jr CK No
 Westfalen
 White Swan St
 *Will o' the Wisp CP 1946
 *Winged Goddess CP 1946
 *Winsome CP 1946



Miniature dish
 gardens may be
 grown indoors
 for decoration
 and pleasure.

ASSOCIATED PLANTS

The following list of plants consists of epiphytes and can be grown with the same care as given to the Epiphyllums, therefore we include them in this catalog. The addition of a select group of these plants will give flowers when the Orchid Cacti are not in bloom, thus prolonging the season. They will also add interest of variety, plant-form, and color to your collection. We highly recommend them to you.

NOTE: Unless otherwise stated, prices given are for cuttings only.



Aporocactus flagelliformis—"Rat Tails"

APOROCATUS

1. *Conzattii*—"Giant Rat Tail;" a new import; flower not yet seen by us—\$1.00
2. *Flagelliformis*—"Rat Tail;" cerise flower—35c
3. *Flagriformis*—"Rat Tail;" rose-red and salmon flower—50c
4. *Martianus*—"Giant Rat Tail;" large rose-red flowers—75c
5. *Mallisonii*—"Giant Rat Tail;" a hybrid; rose-red flowers—75c

BROMELIADS

Species and hybrids, our selection—50c each. Collection of assorted varieties, named, all different, our choice—6 for \$2.00

Aechmia

1. *Calculata*—75c
2. *Cadata* (variegated)—75c

Billbergia

1. *Distachia*—with milky spots—75c
2. *Pinelia*—tooth edged—\$1.00
3. *Rubra*—bright red bracts—75c
4. *Rubra Cynea*—milky spots on leaves and bright red bracts—\$1.00
5. *Billbergia X Cryptanthus*—with pink leaves—\$1.00
6. *Vittata*—grey-green and white stripes around plant—75c

Neoregelia

1. *Spectabilis*—leaves with red and white stripes—75c

CEREOPEGIA (not an Epiphyte)

Woodii—"The Sweetheart Vine," purplish, heart shaped leaves and maroon flowers; grows well as either basket plant or trained up on a small trellis; a fine window plant—25c per plant.

CACTUS AND SUCCULENTS—Fine collections for either the indoor or outdoor gardener. These plants may be kept miniature by crowding the root system or, if desired, will grow large when given plenty of room for root expansion.

CACTUS COLLECTIONS

BOWL PLANTS—12 for \$1.50

Selected for the indoor gardener, assorted plants, all different.

BEGINNER'S COLLECTION—12 for \$2.50

Better grade of plants, assorted, all different.

COLLECTOR'S ITEMS—12 for \$3.50

1. Rare plants, all different.
2. Larger plants, all different.
3. 6 rare plants and 6 larger plants.

GRAFTED RARE PLANTS and CRESTS

Fine specimens—\$3.00 each, \$30.00 per dozen, all different.



Ceropegia woodii—"Purple Heart Vine"

CHIAPASIA

Nelsonii; fuchsia-colored flowers which bloom very early in season; fine graceful basket plant—75c

DISOCACTUS

Eichlamii Weingart 1913—flowers bright pink; fruit red; branches long and flat, sometimes pinkish—\$1.50

EPIPHYLLUMS

True species, having white flowers.

1. *Anguliger*-Std. Lem 1851—branches having beautifully saw-toothed edges; very fragrant—75c
2. *Crenatum*-Std. Lem 1845—this is not the hybrid usually sold under this name but taken from plants which we ourselves collected in Guatemala; this is the day blooming parent from which most of the hybrids originally were derived, due to the fact that most of the other true species will not accept pollen from other varieties—75c
3. *Conzatti*—new species—branches having a very coarse and hard, woody and brown edge; night blooming; narrow petals—\$1.00
4. *Guatemalense* B & R 1913—giant flowered night-bloomer; narrow petals—75c
5. *Kinchinjunga*-Std.—actually a true spe-

cies collected by Britton & Rose but somehow given only a common name; a day bloomer; fragrant—50c

6. *Lepidocarpum* Web 1902—night blooming—\$1.00
7. *Macropterum* Lem 1864—night blooming; flower similar to *Oxypetalum*—\$1.00
8. *New Species*—pictured on page 43 in this catalog—very small, day-blooming flowers; extremely fragrant; collected in Mexico but not yet named—\$1.50
9. *New Species*—which have not yet been identified; all collected in the wilds of Mexico; several kinds at \$1.00 per cut.
10. *New Species*—unnamed; with beautiful branches having a most unusually notched edge and bright red new growth—\$1.50
11. *Oxypetalum* de Can 1828—often called *Latifrons*; the best known of the "Queen of the Night's;" fragrant—50c
12. *Pfersdorfii*—similar to *Cooperi* but has greener branches; day blooming; fragrant—50c
13. *Pittieri* Web 1898—night blooming (XNP)—75c
14. *Pumilum* B & R 1913—very graceful plant; night blooming; fragrant—\$2.00
15. *Stenopetalum* For 1846—a giant night bloomer with narrow petals; fragrant—75c
16. *Stenopetalum*-C. A. Purpus—this is the listing which B & R gave to plant now known as "Kinchinjunga"—50c
17. *Strictum* Lem 1854—a very popular "Queen of the Night;" very narrow petals—35c



Chiapasia nelsonii



New Species with small fragrant flower.

HATIORA

Plants similar to *Rhipsalis*.

1. *Bambusoides* Web 1892—flowers orange; branches of small, short joints, growing somewhat erect—75c
2. *Cylindrica* B & R 1915—flowers orange to yellow; branches of short pendant joints—50c
3. *Salicornioides* Haw 1819—flowers salmon; branches short and bumpy; unusual looking—50c

HELIOCEREUS

1. *Cinnabarinus* Eich 1910—blooms in the fall; flower bright orange-red—\$1.50
2. *Speciosus* Cav 1803—parent which introduced the reds and iridescent tones into the first *Epiphyllum* hybrids; flower red with iridescent eye—50c

HYLOCEREUS

1. *Undatus* Haw 1830—"Honolulu Queen of the Night"—50c
2. *Ocamponis* S-D 1850—powder-grey stems with coarse brown margins—75c

LEPISMIUM

1. *Cruciforme* Vel 1838—flower white; fruit purplish to bright red; branches long, graceful, 3 angled, reddish tinged and very woolly at areoles—50c
2. *Cruciforme* Variety—same as above except that branches are flat instead of 3 angled; very rare—75c

NOPALXOCHIA

1. *Ackermannii*—a new species from Mexico; flowers red and wide open; branches flat and wavy; not to be confused with *Ackermannii* hybrids; this is a very lovely basket plant—\$1.50
2. *Ackermannii* forma *Candida*—same as above except flowers are lovely white; buds are almost as green as the plant before opening—\$1.50
3. *Phyllanthoides* de Can 1913—until this plant is actually rediscovered, no one is sure just what this is. We originally had what is now known as "*Rosetta*," imported from Germany, as this plant. Most plants bought under this name turn out to be one of the hybrids of "*Deutsche Kaiserin*" which is not a species.
4. *Species*—this is a pink flowering species collected in Mexico and may be the original *phyllanthoides*, however we list it separately until we have checked it more thoroughly; this flower is much larger than *Deutsche Kaiserin*; lovely clear pink; branches have texture and twistiness of *N. Ackermannii*—\$1.50



Pseudorhipsalis macrantha

PSEUDORHIPSALIS

Group of plants similar to *Rhipsalis*.

1. *Alata* Swartz 1788—flowers cream; fruit yellow-green; elongated leaf-like stems—\$1.50
2. *Macrantha*—new species; flowers large; bright saffron and yellow; petals long and narrow, wide spread in flat wheel with numerous white stamens erect in center; free blooming and extra fragrant—75c

RHIPSALIS

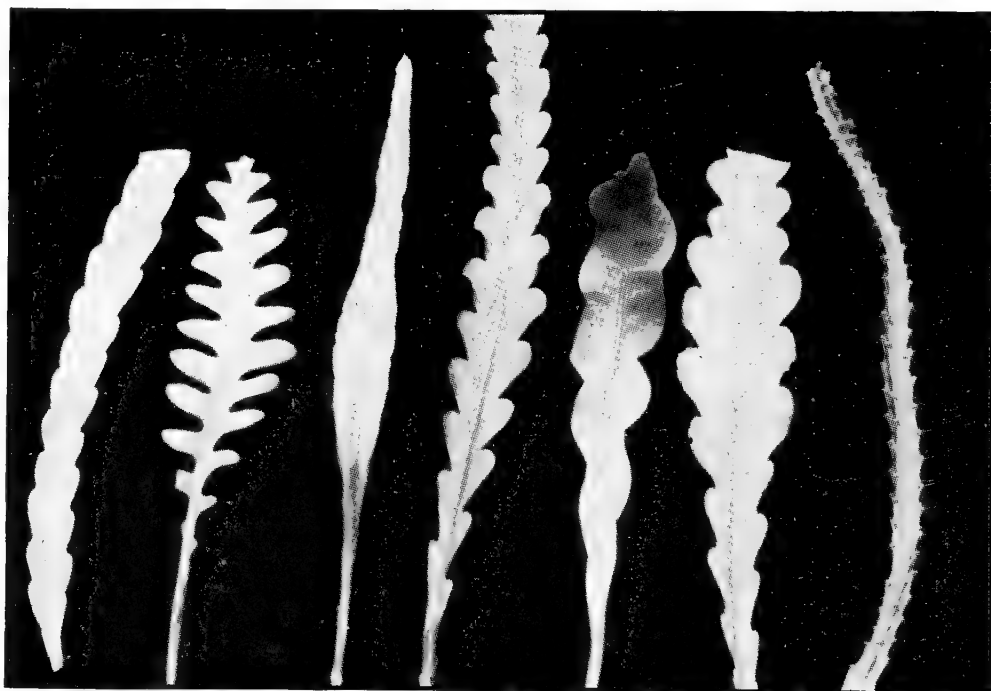
35c each—7 for \$2.00

1. *Cereuscula* Haw 1830—"Rice Shower;" often sold under name of *Cassutha*; flowers white; fruit white; branches terete.
2. *Cribrata* Lem 1857—flowers cream; fruit pinkish; branches similar in form to *Cereuscula* but not so dense.
3. *Houlletiana* Lem 1858—"Paper Leaf;" flowers cream colored with rosy eye; fruit red; branches elongated and flat, very pink, with closely notched saw-toothed edges.
4. *Paradoxia* S-D 1845—flowers white; branches pinched as if made from pottery clay by human fingers; long zigzag links.
5. *Pentaptera* Pfs 1836—flowers cream colored; fruit white; branches are long, bright green, corrugated links.

6. *Teres* Vel 1841—flowers pale yellow; branches slim, pencil-like.
7. *Virgata* Web 1892—flower cream; fruit white; branches long and slim, smaller than *Teres*.
8. *Warmingiana* Sch 1890—flowers white; fruit black, often remaining for several years; branches long and slender, some flat, some 3-angled, hanging like a shower of rain and suggesting "Niagara Falls" when in bloom.

Rhipsalis: 50c each—7 for \$3.00

1. *Capilliformis* Web 1892—flowers creamy; fruit pinkish; branches waxy green, very tiny and dainty.
2. *Cassutha* Gae 1788—flowers cream; fruit white or pink; branches small, terete; similar to *Cereuscula* but of a lighter and airier appearance.
3. *Crispata* Haw 1837—flowers light yellow; fruit white; branches formed of crisp, wafer-thin, leaf-like joints of soft green.
4. *Elliptica* Lin 1890—flower yellowish; fruit reddish; branches composed of flat and broad joints with a pinkish coloring.
5. *Heteroclada* B & R—flowers white; fruit white; branches are dark green, slender cylinders, falling in a delicate shower.



True species (left to right): *Epiphyllum strictum*, *E. anguliger*, *E. Pfersdorffii*, *E. Kinchinjunga*, *E. oxypetalum*, *E. crenatum*, *Heliocereus speciosus*.

6. **Oblonga** Lof 1918—flowers cream; fruit white; branches of long, flat, green stems with reddish edges.
7. **Rhombea** S-D 1837—flowers cream with red eye; fruit dark red; branches composed of flat leaf-like stems with rosy tints.
8. **Trigona** Pfe 1837—flowers white to pinkish, leaving tufts of wool on plant stems; fruit red; long 3-angled branches of soft green.

Rhipsalis: 75c each

1. **Clavata** Web 1892—flowers white; fruit white; branches long, slim, round, toothpick size at tips.
2. **Dissimilis** Lin 1890—flowers pinkish; fruit white; long, semi-ridged branches with woolly areoles left by flowers.
3. **Leucorhaphis** Sch 1900—flowers white; fruit bright red; branches round with ridges.
4. **Lindbergiana** Sch 1890—flowers pinkish; fruit light red; branches slim, light green with terete stems.
5. **Puniceo discus** Lin 1890—flowers showy, white with numerous red stamens; fruit dark red, aging to golden yellow; branches pencil-like, pale green.
7. **Shaferi** B & R—flowers extra large, greenish white; fruit white, often tinged with pink; branches composed of long,

round, pencil-like stems.

8. **Ramulosa** S-D 1837—flowers greenish-white; fruit white; branches elongated, flat, leaf-like stems, green with reddish edges.

Rhipsalis: \$1.00 each—small cuts

1. **Mesembryanthemoides** Haw 1824—flowers white or pale pink; fruit white, tinged red; branches small, terete, hairy, a semi-dwarf type.
2. **New Species**—previously undescribed; having very thin, flattened stems, pale green in color; flower and fruit unknown.

CUTTINGS AS AVAILABLE

Crispimarginata Lof 1918

Grandiflora Haw 1819

Lumbricoides Lem 1859

Micrantha de C 1828

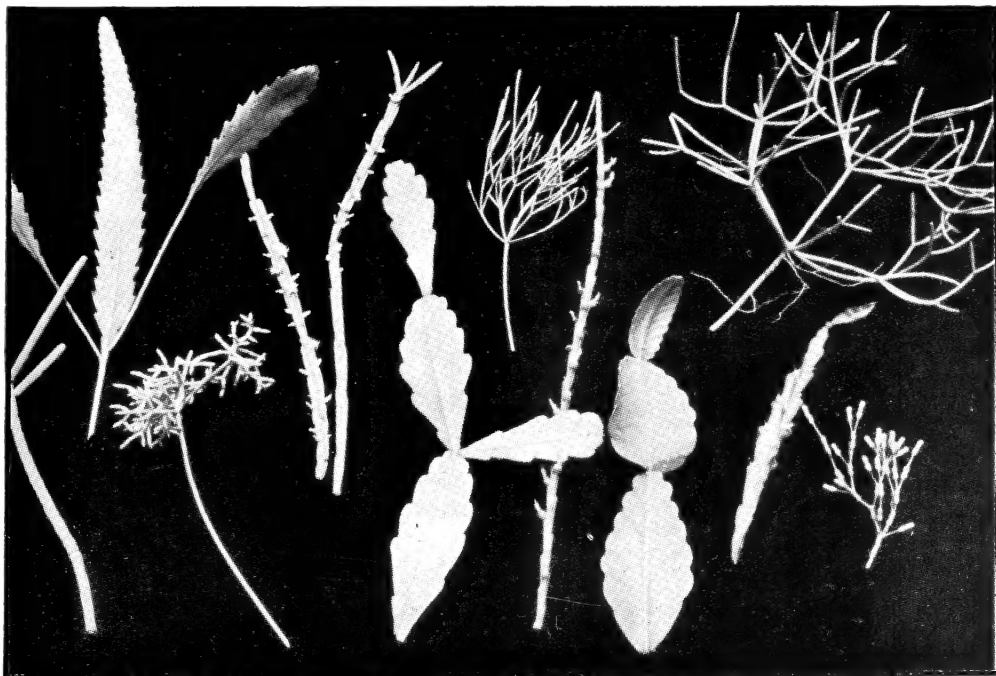
Pachyptera Pfe 1837

Pulvinigera Lin 1889

Tonduzii Web 1898, and others.

ORCHID CACTUS SEED—

1. **ASSORTED** seed, collected from our many hybrids—25c per packet.
2. **SELECT** seed, taken from our best varieties. The kind of seed we plant to produce our own beautiful hybrids—50c pkt.
3. **SELECT BASKET** type seed, taken from our best basket-type hybrids—50c pkt.



Rhipsalis (left to right): *R. Shaferi*, *R. houletiana*, *R. cassutha*, *R. pentaptera* (2), *R. oblonga*, *R. capilliformis* (upper), *R. warmingiana*, *R. elliptica*, *R. virgata* (upper), *Lepismium cruciforme*, *Hattoria salicornioides*.



Sedum morganianum—"Donkey's Tail"

SANSEVERIA

This group is highly recommended as house plants, this being the family of the well-known "Good Luck Plant" or "Mother-in-law's Tongue" which is used so successfully everywhere as an indoor plant, seen in restaurants, theater lobbies, etc. All varieties have lovely mottled leaves. Flowers are white and fragrant. We list some of the rarer varieties which you will find grow equally as well as their more common relatives.

1. *Aeothipica*—a dwarf with twisty leaves edged with red—50c per plant.
2. *Cylindrica*—large tubular leaves, suggestive of animal horns—75c small plants, extra select plants at \$1.00
3. *Cylindrica Variety*—a tiny duplicate of the normal *Cylindrica*; very rare—\$1.00 per plant.
4. *Hahnii*—a hybrid developed for its compact form, a fine rosette—50c per plant, extra select plants at \$1.00.

5. *Parva*—narrow leaves in an erect rosette, shiny green—50c per plant.
6. *Spicata*—similar to *Parva* in form but grey-green with red edge on leaves—\$1.00 per plant.

SEDUM morganianum

Although this is not a true epiphyte, we list it here as we have found it very popular with our customers. This is the so-called "Donkey's Tail" and its lovely, pendent, silver-green stems are a great favorite as a house plant—plants 25c.

SCHLUMBERGERA

Bridgesii—"Easter Cactus;" flowers blood-red—35c

ZYGOCACTUS

1. *Mm. Fournier*—salmon—35c
2. *Salmonium*—"New Year's Cactus"—salmon—35c
3. *Truncatus*—although we do not believe this to be the true *Truncatus*, we follow other nurseries in listing this here. This is the true, old-fashioned "Christmas Cactus." We believe it to be either a hybrid or it may prove to be *Z. Russeliana* as it seems very like plants which we have imported under that name—25c, fine grafted plants \$1.50
4. *Truncatus Rushii*—"Thanksgiving Cactus," cerise with a white throat. We have had this plant for many years, originally a German import. This plant fills the old descriptions of the true *Truncatus* better than any other we know. This is the first of the *Zygos* to bloom—50c



ORCHID CACTUS

MEDIUM BLOOMING-SIZE PLANTS

\$2.50 each. 7 for \$15.00 all different

We highly recommend this size as these have already bloomed for us.

LARGE BLOOMING-SIZE PLANTS

\$3.50 to \$5.00 each

Free plant with purchase of six

SPECIMEN-SIZE PLANTS

Many available

ALWAYS GIVE SECOND CHOICE IN CASE WE MIGHT BE OUT OF ITEM

ORCHID CACTUS

BLOOMING SIZE PLANTS—Since we do not specialize in growing Orchid Cactus for bloom only, such plants are of rather "hit and miss" sizes and varieties, making it impossible for us to make out a price list for the thousands of plants which we have on hand. We price assorted plants only, of our selection, but we will try our best to please you. These are all fine plants, priced both according to rarity and variety. Please state the **COLORS** desired and we will select for you the best available in your requested price range. If you so desire, we would be glad to have you send us a list of the varieties which you already have, so that we may not duplicate them.

EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY

The Epiphyllum Society of America is an international organization whose members are enthusiastic devotees of the Epiphyllums and their hybrids, better known as "Ochid Cacti." According to the by-laws of the Society, the membership is open to any person genuinely interested in Epiphyllums, and the objects of the Society are: the interchange of ideas by Epiphyllum growers and collectors, the standardization of the names of hybrid Epiphyllums, the promotion of public interest in Epiphyllums, the origination and proper naming of worth while new varieties. Regular meetings are held on the third Thursdays of alternate months, beginning in January of each year. All meetings are open to the public. Dues are \$2.00 per year, including the "Bulletin."

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

We highly recommend the "Epiphyllum Handbook" by Haselton. This book on Epiphyllums and their hybrids, gives their history and parentage as well as the flower parts and how to make descriptions. Complete cultural and propagation information. Explains hybridizing with pictures of plants used. Contains 250 pages, 170 photographs and 11 color plates.....Price \$3.85

"Phyllocactus"—Curt Knebel.....\$1.65

"Cacti for the Amateur"—Haselton.....\$3.00 cloth

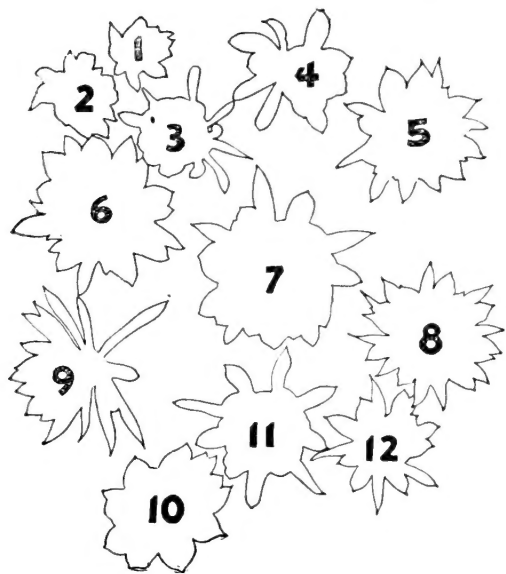
"Succulents for the Amateur"—Brown.....\$3.00 cloth

Postage in U.S.A. 15c, foreign 25c.

CACTUS PETE

5440 Valley Blvd., Los Angeles 32, Calif.

Key to the Orchid Cacti shown on back cover



Varieties shown: (1) Rosetta, rose; (2) Valencia, orange; (3) Londonii, cream; (4) Fairyland, orchid and white; (5) Romance, salmon; (6) Gloria, salmon; (7) Peacockii, red and purple (8) Prof. Ebert, mauve; (9) Ad. Togo, white; (10) Jenkinsonii, red; (11) Marseillaise, three-toned; (12) Bohmienne flesh.

All photos courtesy Scott E. Haselton, author of the Epiphyllum Handbook.



Epiphyllum—the "Orchid Cactus"

CACTUS PETE

5440 Valley Blvd., Los Angeles 32, Calif.